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WARSAW POLISH REGIME RECOGNIZED BY 3 NATIONS

Acknowledgment Made by U.S. Britain and Chungking; American Envoy Named

According to a joint communique issued in Washington and London on July 5, the United States, British and Chungking Governments have announced that they have recognized the Polish Government of National Unity at Warsaw.

The same dispatch said that President Truman officially disclosed that he has appointed Arthur Bliss Lane as the new United States Ambassador to Warsaw.

It was officially announced on Thursday that the British Government has recognized the new Polish Government of National Unity and the British Ambassador to Warsaw will be appointed shortly, a Reuter dispatch from London reaching Stockholm to Domei said today.

The Foreign Office's statement on Thursday night said that the British Government welcomed the establishment of the new Polish Government as an important step toward the fulfilment of the decisions regarding Poland embodied in the declaration on Poland issued by the Crimean Conference.

Pending the appointment of the British Ambassador, the announcement added, it is proposed that a Charge d'Affaires will be sent to Warsaw as soon as possible.

The same dispatch said that Karol Popiel, Chairman of the Polish Christian Democratic Labor Party, and General Modelski, member of the Party Executive Committee, left London for Warsaw on Thursday where Popiel is expected to hold some office under the new administration.

It said that Popiel's departure for Warsaw is a development of considerable importance since it would insure that the Christian Democrats along with the Peasant Party, Socialists and the Polish People's Party (Communist) will now play an important part in the new Polish Government.

The British and American Governments will shortly recognize the Vienna Provisional Government headed by Prime Minister Karl Renner of the Socialist Party in Austria and the announcement to this effect will be made public in London and Washington in the very near future, according to Jon Kimche, Reuter's correspondent, who reported it on July 5 as emanating from a reliable source, a Domei dispatch from Stockholm on July 6 reported.

The dispatch further reported that the announcement may be made before the opening of the "Big Three" talk at Potsdam and the announcement will coincide with the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from the southern Styria region including Graz and Brug. After the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, the region will be placed under the British military administration.

At the same time the Austrian Control Commission will commence its work at Vienna and British, American and French troops will advance into their designated areas in the capital of Austria.

CURTIN'S POST VACANT

Forde, Chifley, Evatt Named As Candidates for Aussie Premier

Three men were named on Thursday as likely candidates to succeed John Curtin as Prime Minister of Australia, who died of illness on July 4, but final discussions on the appointment of the new Prime Minister are expected to take place after the return of the Duke of Gloucester, Governor General of Australia, from his New Guinea tour on Friday, a July 5 Lisbon dispatch to Domei from Sydney said today.

Those named as possible candidates are Francis M. Forde, acting Prime Minister during Curtin's illness and also Army Minister, Joseph B. Chifley, Commonwealth Treasurer, and Dr. Herbert Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, who led the Australian delegation to the San Francisco Conference.

Forde is continuing as the Acting Prime Minister under authority he holds from the Governor General.

Curtin's body will lie in state in the Canberra Parliament House from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. Friday, it was announced in Sydney on Thursday. Memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. At 2:30 p.m., the coffin will be placed on a gun carriage and taken to the Canberra airdrome from where it will be conveyed 2,000 miles by air to Perth where it will lie under guard until the funeral at 3 p.m. Sunday.

New Zealand Premier Favors Giving Pacific Bases to Americans

New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Frazer on his way back to New Zealand from the San Francisco Conference touched at Honolulu. In an interview with reporters on July 3 he made the following statement according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 4:

"I support the plan for the control of all strategic islands in the Pacific by the United States. If the United States should control all the strategic islands in the Pacific including those which are possessed by Japan peace of the Pacific would be preserved in the future."

WAY CONTINUES CLEAR, AZAD TELLS PRESSMEN

Hopes to Submit List of Names By Friday—Top Ranking Congressmen Believed Included

According to a Simla dispatch relayed from Lisbon, Thursday's resumed session of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress lasted nearly five and a half hours. The morning sitting of the Committee started at 9:20 at Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's residence and lasted until 11. The discussion was resumed 2 p.m. at Mannerville, where Mahatma Gandhi is staying, and ended at 5:45 p.m. The Committee was scheduled to meet again at 9 a.m. on Friday and the discussions were to be continued in the afternoon.

At the end of Thursday's morning session, Maulana Azad, the Congress President, told pressmen that the situation was good, that the way continued to be clear and that so far, there had been no obstacle.

Replying to a question, Maulana Azad said that, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's interview with the Viceroy last Monday was very satisfactory and provided a very helpful background for the Working Committee's deliberations.

Asked what the attitude of the Congress would be if the Muslim League eventually decide to stay out, Maulana Azad said: "It will then be for Lord Wavell to decide what he should do. I can only speak on behalf of the Congress, and so far as we are concerned, we have made it quite clear that we are prepared to play our part."

After the end of the afternoon session, when asked if he would be able to submit to the Viceroy by Friday the names of the Congress panel for the proposed executive council, Maulana Azad said he had originally asked for seven days' time at the last meeting of the conference. He hoped to be able to submit a list by Friday, that is in exactly a week from the last sitting of the conference. In reply to another question, he said, besides the panel, the Committee on Thursday discussed many other questions.

It is believed in Congress circles, it is said, that the panel being submitted by the Working Committee includes, besides Congressmen, the names of one representative each of the Depressed Classes, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Parsis and non-Congress Hindus and Nationalist Muslims. Among the top ranking Congress leaders said to be included in the list are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Dr. B. C. Desai.

In the meanwhile, all the 21 members attending Friday's meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee had, by Thursday, arrived in Simla.

After all the panels of names for the proposed executive council have been submitted, the Viceroy is expected to have individual consultations with party representatives with the object of securing the greatest measure of agreement on the final list to be drawn up by him.

Having done that, the Viceroy, it is stated, will place his final selection before the conference which will then proceed to settle other details likes the dates for general elections for the central and provincial legislatures and the method and manner of the restoration of provincial ministries in the 13 provinces.

Navy Death List Bared

The death in action of naval officers and men in the current war was announced by the Sasebo Naval Station under date of July 7. The list of gallant dead includes four flag officers, Vice-Admirals Katsukiyo Shinoda and Gosaburo Noda, and Rear Admirals Uroku Hashimoto and Teizo Yamanouchi.

FOUR SOVIET DEMANDS SAID MADE TO TURKEY

Believed to Be Condition for Conclusion of New Pact of Mutual Assistance

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, July 4.—The demands the Soviet Union is making of Turkey as a preliminary condition to the conclusion of a new Turko-Soviet Amity and Mutual Assistance Pact are throwing Britain into confusion. A dispatch to the London Times from Ankara says, in connection with the Soviet demands, that the Soviet Union is demanding the return of the Kars and Ardahna areas, the handing over to the Soviet Union of the military bases in the straits and the stationing there of Soviet forces, a revision of the Montreaux Treaty, and a readjustment of frontiers in the Balkans.

It may be seen from this that most of the Soviet demands are based on strategic claims. The Soviet Union is demanding the return of Kars and Ardahan, Russian territory under Czarist rule, in order to be able to defend the oil producing area of the Caucasus in the rear. According to the special correspondent of the Times, the Soviet demand for a readjustment of Balkan frontiers concerns the handing over to Bulgaria of Thrace. Should Bulgaria gain control of this area fronting on the Aegean Sea, it would mean Soviet military defense against the Aegean Sea.

The Soviet Union stipulates that there is no other way of establishing friendly Turko-Soviet relations than through these conditions. In the opinion of neutral countries, Turkey will be the loser. Since Turkey cannot reply to the demands on her own responsibility, the manner in which this will affect the interests of the United States and Britain is expected to be brought up for deliberation at the coming talks among the Big Three.

British Reaction Given

This leads to the belief that the Soviet Union will resort to a form of diplomacy in which she will take "two steps forward and withdraw one step". The British reaction is reported by the London correspondent of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, who says, "Turkey is getting in touch with the British Government in connection with the Soviet demands. The question of a revision of the Montreaux Treaty has already been settled in general at the Cairo and Yalta talks, which decision agreed that the Soviet Union should have access to the Mediterranean Sea. In fact, the Soviet Union is being regarded as the Power in the eastern Mediterranean."

The current Soviet demands, however, are way out of the bounds of the agreement reached with the United States and Britain. The Soviet Union is clearly trying to show that the Black Sea is within her sphere of power. The Soviet demand concerning a readjustment of the Balkan frontiers means more than giving Bulgaria a corridor to the sea or a request to Turkey to adjust her borders. If these demands should be carried into effect, problems over the Turk-Greek frontier would naturally eventuate. The demand for a realignment of the Balkan frontiers shows the Soviet Union's scheme to merge the Balkan States.

As a result, Britain cannot leave the matter alone. Britain's position, however, is not clear as yet. It is reported that the Turkish Foreign Minister intends to stop over at London on his way home from the San Francisco Conference. It is likely that Brtiain will accept Soviet domination of the Dardanelles and the Straits of Bosphorous and the granting of the right of passage through the straits to the Soviet Union. In regard to the Balkan demand, however, Britain is not expected to yield an inch, because of antipathy to Bulgaria and the resultant sacrifice that Greece will have to make.

Aussie Casualties Bared

Arthur Drakeford, Australian Air Minister, on July 3 publicly announced the extent of casualties suffered by the Australian air force since the outbreak of the war, reports a Lisbon dispatch of July 4 to Domei, intercepting a Sydney report. The casualties totaled 13,800, one-half sustained in the European area. Details follow: 6,500 in Europe; 4,700 in the Southwestern Pacific area; 1,500 in the Middle East; 370 in the Far Eastern zone; 300 in Burma; and 430 in other sectors.

Soviet Request Granted

An agreement has been reached between the British, United States and French Governments to accept the request of the Soviet Union to take part in the setting up of a new international status for Tangiers, according to a July 5 Stockholm report.

New Army Appointments Are Revealed; Prince Takeda Joins General Command

His Imperial Highness Lieutenant Colonel Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda has been appointed Staff Officer of the Army General Command, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

Lieutenant General Jo Iimura, who recently was named Commander of the Tokyo Defense Headquarters, has been appointed to the concurrent post of Commander of the Tokyo Divisional District.

Major General Masao Uyeda has been appointed Army Staff Officer of the Imperial Headquarters and concurrently Staff Member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry as well as Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, while Major General Shuitsu Matsumura has been named Chief Staff Officer of the Chugoku Army District.

The War Ministry also made public on the same day the appointment to various posts of six other high-ranking Army officers. The announcement made by the War Ministry follows:

"The following appointments have been made:

"His Imperial Highness Lieutenant Colonel Prince Tsuneyoshi Takeda has been appointed Staff Officer of the Army General Command.

"Lieutenant General Jo Iimura, Commander of the Tokyo Defense Headquarters, appointed Commander of the Tokyo Divisional District. (The present post being maintained).

"Major General Masao Uyeda named Army Staff Officer of the Imperial Headquarters and concurrently Staff Member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry as well as Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

"Major General Shuitsu Matsumura appointed Chief Staff Officer of the Chugoku Army District.

"Intendant Lieutenant General Shinzo Morita named Director of the Intendance Directorate of the War Ministry.

"Intendant Lieutenant General Yoshitake Furuno appointed Principal of the Army Intendance School.

"Lieutenant General Uichi Shibata named Principal of the Kumamoto Army Preparatory Academy.

"Lieutenant General Akira Nara appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Western Army.

"Major General Naotake Itazu named Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Nagano Divisional District.

"Colonel Isamu Kamimoto, appointed Chief of the Award Section of the Personal Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry."

MORGENTHAU QUITS POST AS TREASURY SECRETARY

No Successor Selected Yet; Justice Owen Roberts Also Resigns Position

According to a Washington dispatch dated July 5 received in Lisbon, President Truman today accepted the resignations of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Owen J. Roberts.

Truman said that Morgenthau will continue in his treasury office for the time being. The President said that he had no successor in mind for the Treasury Secretaryship and added that he will announce the successor upon his return from Germany after attending the "Big Three".

It was also revealed that Justice Thurman W. Arnold of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington D.C. has submitted his resignation effective July 7. Arnold, who formerly headed the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department, said that he wanted to return to private law practice.

U.S. Reducing Tariff

President Truman on July 5 signed the act extending the United States reciprocal trade agreements program for three years and giving the United States' administration powers to reduce tariff by a further 50 per cent, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon today.

PATTON RETURNS TO POST

Leaves U.S. to Take Command of Forces in Germany

Following the termination of his furlough in the United States General George Patton, Commander of the U.S. 3rd Army, left for Europe on July 3 in order to take up his command of the 3rd army stationed in Germany, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 4.

To Leave For U.S.

A Paris dispatch reports that by order of the Headquarters of the European Invasion Forces the U.S. 45th Division will leave in the near future for the United States where it will be reorganized, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 4.

The 45th division, after having participated in the battles in the Italian regions, took part in the fighting in the southern part of France.

Halifax Sees Truman

According to a Washington report dated July 5 received in Lisbon, British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax today conferred with President Truman and it is believed that they talked over details of the preliminary conference the President is expected to have with Prime Minister Churchill before the "Big 3" meeting in Berlin.

Spain Welcomes U.S. Forces

The Spanish Government on July 4 made public that it had decided to approve the stay of the United States forces which are returning to the United States from Europe in the territory of Spain, a Madrid dispatch reported, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 4.

SOVIETS MAY SUPPORT TURKEY IN SYRIA ISSUE

Ankara, However, Must Meet Demands on Dardanelles, Border Questions

Conflicting information has been broadcast by Radio Ankara to the effect that the Soviet Union intends to support Turkish claims in Syria provided her demands on the Dardanelles and border issues are met by Turkey, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated July 5.

Official circles in Damascus, however, have firmly stated that it is not up to Russia or other Powers to make any disposition of Syrian territory.

These circles, according to the French News Agency, demand that an international structure be set up so that such a possibility can be waived aside.

Confer With Pharaon

Etienne Beynet, French Delegate General in the Levant, accompanied by Count Ostrorog, visited Lebanese Foreign Minister Henry Pharaon on Wedneday in the firt contact between Beynet and any Syrian-Lebanese statesman since the beginning of the trouble in the Levant, it is reported in a Lisbon dispatch from Beirut to Domei today.

Count Ostrorog returned recently from Paris and it is believed he carries with him new proposals from the French Government which will be submitted at the conference.

SWEDEN ACCEPTS REQUEST

Will Represent Japanese Interests In Mexico

The Portuguese Government which represented the interests of Japan in Mexico since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia notified the Imperial Japanese Government on June 14 through the Japanese Minster at Lisbon, Mr. Morishima, that it desired to decline to act as the representative for the interests of Japan in Mexico.

The Japanese Government immediately decided to ask the Swedish Government to represent the Japanese interests in Mexico and, the request was filed with the Swedish Government some time ago through the Japanese Minister, Mr. Okamoto in Stockholm.

In answer the Swedish Government, in an official note dated June 29, notified the Japanese Government through Minister Okamoto of its acceptance of the request of the Japanese Government.

U.S. WAR COST GIVEN

Government Spends 100 Billion Dollars in Single Year

The U.S. Treasury Department announced on July 3 that the expenditures relating to the war of the United States Government in the fiscal year from July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, had reached $100,000,000,000, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon on July 4.

Of these the expenditures of the War Department amounted to $50,000,000,000, the Navy Department $30,000,000,000, various governmental organs connected with the war $10,000,000,000 and others $10,000,000,000.

ENEMY PLANES INVADE VARIOUS PARTS OF JAPAN

Okinawa-Based Bombers and Fighters Conduct Reconnaissance Flights Over Kyushu

Penetrating the mainland from the direction of Choshi at 10:40 p.m Thursday one B-29, going by way of Oyama and Sano and changing its course at Kiryu and vicinity, came through into the Tochigi area. After circling over this district, the enemy plane penetrated the Fukushima area.

Another B-29 penetrated about 11:15 p.m. from Cape Omae into the northern part of Izu and flying south over Sagami Bay fled south in the direction of the sea.

From about 10 p.m., two B-24's flying by way of Choshi and Kujukirihama, dropped flare bombs near Katsuura. Then crossing Sagami Bay via the southern tip of Boso Peninsula, they flew over the eastern shoreline of Izu and escaped from Shimoda at about 10:52 p.m.

Following this, another B-24 penetrated from the southern part of Boso Peninsula at approximately 11:40 p.m., and after flying over Kujukurihama fled in an easterly direction from Choshi around midnight. In the wake of this raid, another B-29 invaded the mainland from west Choshi at 12:15 p.m. to operate over Mito and Hitachi and environs after which the raider fled by way of Choshi at 12:45 p.m.

Over 200 Okinawa-based bomber and fighter planes conducted forceful reconnaissance operations over the western, eastern and northern Kyushu area on Thursday afternoon, concentrating their operations especially against western Kyushu and engaging in attacks over a part of Nagasaki Prefecture.

An aggregate total of 140 P-47's, P-51's and Grumann F-6-F's, with about 60 B-24's appeared over the southern extremity of Satsuma Peninsula and penetrated the Nagasaki and Omura areas by way of the western coast of Kumamoto Prefecture at about noon, Thursday. After attacking certain areas, the raiders fled to the south.

A part of these raiders operated over the vicinity of Fukuoka, Kurume and Omuda. Another formation of fighter planes penetrated Osumi Peninsula, flew over to North Kyushu via Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures and fled by about 2:30 p.m. It is to be noted that in these operations, P-38's appeared at the head of the enemy formations, followed by other fighters and B-24's and with more fighters in the rear. Another point worth noting is that the enemy employed the entire B-24 force in their Okinawa base.

Flies Over Gifu and Nagoya

At about 8:30 a.m. on Thursday, one B-29 appeared by way of Shima Peninsula, flew over Nagoya, Gifu and Atsumi Bay, and left from over Lake Hamana. At about 9:48 a.m. one enemy plane appeared via Point Hamana, flew over Yokkaichi, Nagoya, Oyama and Gifu, and fled via Enshunada. One B-29, which appeared over the Kobe area, flew over Sekigahara and then fled over Lake Hamana. At about 11:15 a.m., one B-29 appeared over the Hamamatsu area and flew east over Kofu. After 11 a.m., one enemy plane flew over Lake Hamana and left via Shimoda. At about 12:40 p.m., two small type planes appeared over Shima Peninsula and flew over Atsumi Peninsula.

After 8 a.m. on Thursday, one B-29 which appeared via Kii Peninsula, flew over Nara Prefecture and penetrated the Tokai Army District. Another B-29 appeared over Bingonada, flew over the southern part of Okayama Prefecture and east of Himeji and fled over the Kii Channel. Another enemy plane appeared from over the southern extremity of Shikoku, passed over Yamaguchi and Shimane prefectures, penetrated Yonago, crossed the Chugoku District, and fled over the Kii Channel after flying over Kagawa and Tokushima prefectures. At about 9:28 a.m. one B-29 which appeared over the Central Army District from the Western Army District, flew over southern Yamaguchi Prefecture and Hiroshima, leaving by way of the Kochi area. At the same time, one B-29 then appeared by way of the southern part of the Kii Channel, flew over the middle of the Nara area and penetrated the Tokai Army District.

Grew Backs Italy

According to a Washington dispatch dated July 5 received in Lisbon, U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today that the United States will encourage Italy to become a full member of the United Nations since she has recently formed a new Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri.

3 ARMY FLIERS HONORED

Three Army airmen, including Lieutenant Heikichi Yoshizawa, who rammed three B-29's over Tokyo and its vicinity this spring and who were previously cited by the Army Commander, have been posthumously promoted by two ranks and simultaneously decorated with the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, it was jointly announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under date of July 5.

Lieutenant Heikichi Yoshizawa has been promoted to the rank of major, and Sublieutenants Hideo Kojima and Takashi Kono to the rank of captain, the announcement added.

U.S. NAVY CHIEF MEETS TOP PACIFIC ADMIRALS

Enemy Commanders Expect Heavy Losses in Bitter Fight To the Finish

The Nimitz Headquarters announced that in the ground battles in Okinawa the American forces sustained 46,319 casualties, a dispatch from Guam reported, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 4.

According to a Washington report dated July 5 intercepted in Lisbon, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal conferred on June 30 at San Francisco with top Pacific admirals including Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, and concurrently Chief of Naval Operations; Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet; Admiral Raymond Spruance, Commander in the Central Pacific; Admiral Royal Ingersoll, Commander of the Pacific Coast Area and concurrently Deputy Commander of the Pacific Fleet as well as Deputy Chief of Naval Operations; and Vice Admiral Randall Jacob, Navy Personnel Chief.

Expect Big Losses

The commanders of the American and British forces realize that the leaders of Japan are not thinking of unconditional surrender and are fully determined to thoroughly continue resistance, reported the Exchange correspondent dispatched to Okinawa, according to a Zurich special report to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"For several weeks, I witnessed the fierce resistance put up by Japanese Forces on Okinawa, and also was favored with opportunities of conferring with various British and American commanders," he wrote. "These commanders know well that the leaders of Japan are not thinking of unconditional surrender, and that their determination to thoroughly continue resistance is unwavering. The British and American commanders, tasked with the duty of attacking Japan Proper, agree that this struggle will be unparalled in the world history of war.

"One Admiral who participated in the landing on Italy and Normandy and also took part in the Okinawa campaign said, We have no illusions. We expect to suffer heavily before we are able to set foot on Japan Proper. At Okinawa, we sent to the firing line all our reserve forces and special corps. We shall have to continue our attack and gain compensation for our losses in the shortest period. Yet the Japanese special attack arms, we should never underestimate. The Supreme Japanese Commander has assured his troops that their death is certain but that their death will bring victory to unbeatable Japan.

"It is predicted that in the future the Japanese Forces will intensify their use of special attack arms.

Regarding the time of the invasion of Japan Proper, one British Admiral said, "According to our opinion, the Okinawa battle means the opening of the first stage of the decisive battle for Japan Proper. The powerful efficiency of the Japanese special attack arms can never be undervalued, and they have taught us a bitter lesson. At the same time, we have reached a valuable conclusion and must operate according to it."

Morishima for Moscow

By Arrangement With the Asahi

HARBIN, July 4.—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to the Soviet Union, who had been staying in Japan conferring with the Home Government on official business affairs, arrived here on the afternoon of July 1 on his way back to Moscow. After stopping here for three days, Minister Morishima left here by the International Train this morning for the Soviet capital by way of Manchouli.

NIPPON GUNS PUSH BACK ENEMY AT BALIK PAPAN

Furious Counterattacks Repulse U.S.-Australian Armies In Vital Oilfield Area

By I. IKEDA
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 6.—Aiming at seizing the oilfields area near Balik Papan the mixed American and Australian armies which landed on July 1 under cover of fierce fleet bombardments and machine-gunning manoeuvred to extend their spearheads and to land more troops.

However, Japanese Garrison Forces carried out counterattacks by accurate artillery fire and inflicted serious blows so that the powerful enemy force with three heavy tanks and 60 light tanks in the lead which since July 3 had been trying to break through the Japanese first line positions were thrown back.

The enemy for a time were allowed to infiltrate into gaps in the Japanese positions at some places but through valiant fight put up by the Japanese, the bulk of the enemy were repulsed by nightfall of the same day.

Advancing Inland

By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, July 4.—The MacArthur Headquarters announced yesterday that the 7th Division had occupied a point 50 kilometers east of Balik Papan and was advancing further inland. It was also revealed that the resistance of the Japanese Forces was very strong.

A Reuter dispatch from London said that the landing army was occupied at the moment with the task of landing troops, materials and food, and that Dutch engineers had already arrived to direct the opening of the oilfields. However, the same report states that the landing forces had not reached the vital oilfields area to the northwest of their bridgehead.

Another Reuter dispatch from Melbourne said that the Dutch army was participating in the Balik Papan landing operations and that Dutch engineers were to assist in the exploitation of the oilfields.

Enemy Wants Oil Fields

The enemy in Borneo is planning a southward drive from Tarakan to Balik Papan and from Brunei to Miri, along the eastern and northern coasts of the island. The impression has been gained that this operation is independent of the strategy of invading Japan Proper following the Okinawa battle, but the enemy is circulating propaganda to the effect that the Borneo operation is a preparatory move for a double-pronged operation against Malai in cooperation with the Mountbatten forces, according to a Domei report from Shonan.

It must be therefore expected the enemy's plan is to gain air and naval bases for opening an operation against Shonan and Malai. On the other hand, the completion of a long belt of enemy bases, connecting Okinawa with Mindoro, Palawan, and the northern coast of Borneo will result in isolating Japan from the South. But an outstanding point revealed in the present Borneo operations is that the enemy's offensive is limited to the production areas.

By this operation, the enemy is attempting to solve the difficulty of obtaining supplies by capturing the oil fields in Borneo. In this sense the speed of the enemy's operations will be directly related to the adjustment of the bases in Okinawa and the time and scale of his operation against Japan Proper.

The number of planes used by the enemy in June against Japan is estimated at 11,000, and the fuel required for them alone totaled [illegible] tons. For transporting this quantity of gasoline, [illegible] tons of shipping bottoms were required. On top of that about 80 per cent of the supplies to one mechanized division is taken up in fuel. In the recent sea operations lasting for four months, 1,500,000 tons of fuel were used up.

This vast quantity of oil had to be brought over from America or Con-

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SPAIN'S ORDER REJECTED

U.S. Gov't Organ Blocks Export of Rails for Franco Regime

The Spanish Government had placed an order for [illegible] tons of rails with the Bethlehem Steel Company in America, but according to a Washington dispatch from Lisbon, dated July 5, the U.S. Foreign Economic Bureau reportedly refused to permit the export of the rails to Spain on July 4.

This step has apparently been taken because of the protest lodged by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

33,000,000 BRITONS VOTE FOR 38TH PARLIAMENT

First General Elections in Decade; Returns Not Disclosed Until July 26

The general election in Britain, participated in by 33,000,000 electors, took place on July 5, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting Reuter reports from London. In 23 constituencies the election was being delayed because of the absence or deaths of candidates, and it will be yet sometime before the votes of servicemen abroad will reach the capital, but by July 26, the day set for the opening of the ballot, all votes are expected to be ready for counting. Out of the 33,000,000 votes, 3,000,000 were to be cast by women and 7,000 by servicemen now back in Britain.

A Reuters report dated July 5 from London, relayed via Stockholm, said that millions of voters in the British Isles, after a slow start in the morning hours the same day flocked to the polling stations all over the country to elect Britain's 38th Parliament in the first general elections to be held in 10 years.

The report said that in some districts the voting is described as "heavy," with every indication of a big poll, but there are no signs yet of a new record.

Labor Party headquarters were optimistic about the party's prospects and an official said, "If I am to believe the reports reaching us from our agents up and down the country, the people have voted 'heavy.' We are confident of the chances of our candidates." The Conservative Party central office said they would not issue a statement until Friday.

Reuters further disclosed that up to late hours on July 5 loud speaker vans drove through the streets of London and slogans of different parties travelled in the dusk, as a weary electorate was beginning to go to bed. In some constituencies at midnight squads of Conservatives began delivery of a series of pamphlets in a last-minute bid to sway the electorate. Over 1,500 candidates who are standing forth in these elections were still trying this day to reach the voters with speeches to women queuing outside the shops, and party slogans were proclaimed through the loudspeakers.

Labor Candidates Confident

In the various districts, meanwhile, the Labor candidates expressed confidence in the results. Labor Party leader Clement Attlee since early in the morning had been touring the streets of his constituency which he had represented since 1922 and Labor quarters in London expressed hope that he would increase his majority against his Conservative opponent.

In one of the critical constituencies, Central Wandsworth (South London), Trade Union leader Ernest Bevin was defending the slender Labor majority against the onslaught of a Conservative General and Reuters said that in this district out of 10 voters six were labor as against four Conservative.

Also, Herbert Morrison, Home Minister in the coalition government, who was attacking the Tory stronghold in South London, expressed confidence in the result, and said "the polling is going very well indeed."

In North Paddington—the scene of the first hostile demonstration against Prime Minister Winston Churchill during his London tour—where First Lord of the Admiralty Brendan Bracken was defending his seat against the Labor candidate Lieutenant General Sir Frank Noel Mason, Conservative quarters believed it would be a "very close fight."

Labor leader Dalton, who was President of the Board of Trade in the coalition government and who was standing forth in the Durham County industrial area in Northern England predicted a big swingover to Labor all over the country and added that the Labor Party might obtain a clean sweep in all the 18 constituencies of the county.

Ballot Boxes Sealed

The results of the elections will not be made known until July 26, so that the votes of the forces overseas may be flown to Britain. The ballot boxes will remain sealed until that day. During the morning of the 26th the results will start pouring in and it is expected that about lunchtime the same day the world will know whether the next British Government will be Socialist or National. Meanwhile, when Churchill and Attlee attend the coming "Big Three" meeting near Berlin, they will not know which one of them will be the Prime Minister of Britain with the task of carrying out the decisions of the meeting.

Churchill was up for re-election to Parliament from his constituency, but even if he should be re-elected, he would not be Prime Minister unless his party won the most seats in the House of Commons.

A big percentage of the men and women serving overseas were recording their votes by proxy. One estimate puts the number of voters in the three services at about 3,000,000. For the army alone, 70 per cent of those eligible to vote had registered. For those serving in the navy the position was obviously complicated by the continual movements of ships, and most of the votes from the navy were being cast by proxy.

All together about 1,600 candidates were contesting for 640 seats, but owing to unopposed returns, and the postponement of polling in some districts, the number of candidates being voted for this day totalled 614. Among the candidates were 601 Labor, 547 Conservatives, 305 Liberals, 52 Liberal Nationalists, 41 Independents, 22 Commonwealth, and 20 Communists. Eighty-eight of the candidates were women, the highest total in any British election.

Manner of Voting

In Britain, voting is not counted by preferential system, and the candidates are returned on a straight cut-vote. In nearly 50 per cent of the constituencies, straight fights were taking place between two candidates. Three-cornered contests among Conservative, Liberal, and Labor candidates were going on in about 40 per cent of the constituencies. Twenty-seven constituencies, some returning two members had four candidates, while Dundee, a two-member constituency, had six candidates. Forty per cent of the candidates from the four main parties were members of the fighting forces; the majority were officers, but other ranks were well represented.

In these elections, not only was the fate of Prime Minister Winston Churchill at stake, but other great issues were also in the balance. In the stormiest campaign in decades, the Conservative Party led by Churchill supported its traditional policy of free enterprise. The Conservative Party's chief opposition, the Labor Party headed by Clement Atlee, is demanding the nationalization of four basic industries—coal mining, power, inland transportation, and iron and steel; in addition, the Labor platform calls for public control of the Bank of England. The announced aim of the Labor Party is to establish eventually a socialistic commonwealth of Great Britain.

CHURCHILL GOING ABROAD

Short Rest Planned Following End Of Election Campaign

As rumors continued to spread of Prime Minister Churchill being abroad an announcement was issued from No. 10 Downing Street, Thursday night, that the Prime Minister will shortly be going abroad, it is reported by Reuters from Stockholm. The announcement said that Churchill had planned to have a short rest, but this had to be postponed because of the general election.

It added that in order that the Prime Minister's rest may be as complete as possible, his whereabouts is not being made public. He will of course be kept in constant touch by courier and telegram and this will enable him to deal with all the essential and urgent matters. During the Prime Minister's absence, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will preside at the Cabinet meetings.

Reuters said that neither Eden or Clement Attlee is expected to accompany Churchill on his short rest though according to present intentions Mrs. Churchill will go with her husband. Attlee and Eden reportedly will join the Prime Minister at some predetermined rendezvous prior to the Three Power conference at Potsdam.

Reuters added that the Prime Minister intends to take a holiday between now and the Big Three meeting at Berlin later this month and will spend the vacation in France. The holiday is held unlikely to last for more than 10 days and it is not yet disclosed whether it will be in south France or as reports from overseas have suggested on the Pyrenees frontier.

Nippon Guns Push Back Enemy at Balik Papan

(Continued From Page 1)

tral Asia, and because of the long supply lines, the task was extremely difficult. Of course, the enemy might have anticipated this difficulty from the beginning. But in the Okinawa campaign, the enemy lost a vast number of warships, transports and oil tankers.

The difficulties which will confront the enemy in the future will be far greater than those mentioned above because the oil tankers required for future Pacific operations will be two times the number required before, as Director Davis of the U.S. Fuel Bureau declared. The oil production in Borneo will meet only 10 per cent of the enemy's requirements, but being so pressed with the shortage of shipping bottoms, the Borneo operation is a vital necessity if the enemy wishes to open an offensive against Japan Proper. If Borneo becomes an enemy oil supply source, the supply of oil will be speeded up. Herein lies significance of the Borneo operations.

U.S. Casualties Soar

The U.S. armed forces suffered a total of 6,268 casualties in the past week, raising the total of the entire war to 1,036,937—911,407 for the army and 125,530 for the navy, according to a July 5 Lisbon report.

EFFECTIVE GUERILLA WAR METHODS ARE EXPLAINED

Resistance Against Powerful Enemy Possible If Systematic Body Is Organized

The Mainichi discusses in detail the most effective method of guerilla warfare in the following article:

In a war it does not follow that a superior army will win an overwhelming victory over an inferior army. There are many factors, other than the superiority of strength in victory. They are the direction of operations, the use of troops, the spirit of the officers and men, and last but not least the will to fight of the people behind the guns and their effort to carry the war through to its end.

Essential of Victory

Organization also has a part to play in influencing the outcome of a war. When political and economic activities are organized to meet the needs of the war, that is when a nation makes a full display of its total fighting power—victory for it may be taken for granted, however superior the forces opposed to it may be.

An inferior army can triumph over a superior army in this way. The officers and men in the firing lines will repeatedly and persistently attack the opposing superior army which instinctively wishes for a battle which will decide the war at once. In this way it will spill as much of the blood of the enemy as possible. At home the people behind the guns will be pre-occupied to increase productive power and arm themselves so that they may take part in the fight when the occasion arises.

On the other hand they will make themselves into a guerilla warfare corps and cooperate with the regular army. When the enemy has invaded their land they will attack it from behind continuously so that it may be at a loss to know how to defend itself.

Will Bide Time

In the meantime they will watch for an opportunity of turning on the enemy in an offensive action. And they will follow up the offensive with a final general attack and a blow which will end the enemy. History has no small number of examples of the successful operations of an entire nation which has organized itself into a guerilla warfare corps to expel an invader.

One of them is the French revolutionary war of 1793. Another is the movement of the Spanish people for resistance to the armies of Napoleon during his Spanish expedition in 1807. Some of the more recent examples are furnished by the fighting put up in Arabia and by the Partisans of the Red Army.

Organized resistance by an entire nation is a form of warfare in a wide sense of the word, and the tactics usually employed by such a nation are those of guerilla warfare. Tactically such warfare is operations on the line along the inner line of defense.

Able to Act Swiftly

Usually a nation which has made itself into a guerilla warfare corps acts swiftly before the enemy has had time to make an effective use of the modern guns it has, and "checks the enemy, disturbs it, attacks it, cuts off its line of communication, and gives it no time in which to achieve its purpose."

There are two conditions which must be fulfilled by a nation if it wishes to make itself into an effective guerilla warfare corps. In the first place it must provide itself with leadership in the organization. Secondly, it must organize itself into as many armed units as possible.

There are five conditions for a successful guerilla warfare corps. The first is that the fighting is to take place within the national boundaries of the country. The second is that the war situation is not to be such as will be decided by one reversal. The third is that the theater of hostilities is to be spread over a wide area. The fourth is that the fighting spirit of the nation is to be vigorous beyond measure. The fifth is that the territory where hostilities are going on is filled with mountains, forests, swamps, is ragged and difficult to the enemy.

A nation must be made a basis of a guerilla warfare structure. Suppose that a nation arms itself and engages in secondarly military operations intended to facilitate the movements of the regular army. Then we have a nation which is fit to conduct guerilla warfare.

A Political War

It is not impossible to develop guerilla warfare into major operations carried out over a large area. A guerilla war is in a wide sense of the term a political war. A national armed body does not engage in actual hostilities. But it is engaged in production. It will be concerned in securing sources of the nation's fighting power and to bring about an increase in its fighting strength.

The things that should be attended to by such a body are to organize politics and economy so as to bring about an increase of fighting power, to see that the wartime mobilization of industrial forces and the guidance of the thoughts of the people have a direct bearing on the war, and to help to forge closer ties of cooperation between the fighting services and the people.

The Chinese Communist Party has since the outbreak of the China Affair armed the farmers in the area where its influence is left and used them in guerilla warfare which has been adopted by it as its chief means of resisting Japan. It has been dealt a heavy blow by the Japanese Forces in their repeated mopping-up campaigns conducted with unparalleled skill. But it still manages to keep up its resistance. It is enabled to do this by the fact that it has a vitality that precludes us taking a light view of it, a vitality of which it will not be difficult to form an idea if one remembers the fact that the area where it is operating is the cradle of guerilla warfare.

System Is Employed

The Chinese Communist Party has set to work arming people in a systematic manner over a wide area. Some of the people whom it has armed do not keep away from productive work. They remain at work on the land, and only leave the fields when they are called upon by a turn in the war situation to take up arms and engage in hostilities.

Others are not employed at all in productive pursuits. But they are not of the regular army. Their function is to engage in guerilla warfare whenever the occasion arises. Those armed people who remain away from productive work are called the basic guerilla warfare unit. Each hsien has one battalion of guerillas, with a strength of 2,000 men.

The battalion, which is to operate all over the hsien, has four departments, general affairs, organization, education, and training.

The battalion is divided into units, based on the districts into which the hsien is divided. Under these units are units based on the villages. There are also units based on professions.

Those armed people who engage in guerilla warfare while remaining on productive jobs are called the People's Armed Corps for Resistance against Japan and in Self-defense. This Corps is broken down into two units, the self-defense unit, based on a compulsory system, and the civilian army, which is on a volunteer basis.

The Self-defense Unit forms the basis of the people's movement to carry on the war of resistance, and where there is need it will form the nucleus of a force to engage in guerilla warfare.

To the Unit are open people, irrespective of their class, sex, religion and race. In the Unit are six smaller units, the young people's Japan-resisting storm unit, open to persons from 16 to 23 years, the model self-defense unit, open to persons from 24 to 35 years, the educational self-defense unit, open to persons from 16 to 55 years, the workers' self-defense unit, open to persons from 16 to 55 years, the children's self-defense unit, open to persons from 10 to 15 years, and the women's self-defense unit, open to females from 16 to 55 years.

Rely on Selves

The character of the Self-defense Unit will be seen from the fact that the members are called upon to rely upon themselves in the defense of their district.

The function of each member is to defend his or her village while engaging in productive undertakings.

The civilian army, which is on a voluntary basis, chiefly renders wartime services, go on sentry duty, perform reconnoitering duty, and do occasional fighting.

The civilian army is organized by villages. In the case of villages which contain from 50 to 200 houses, a committee of three members elected from among the residents attend to the details of organizing the army. A committee of five members will do the work in the case of villages containing more than 200 houses. The committee will also see that the civilian army which it organizes has the right sort of guidance and that its fighting power is expanded to the utmost.

There are in the civilian army, companies based on villages. The members of the army are as a matter of principle mostly drawn from the young men's Japan-resistance storm units and model units of the People's Armed Self-defense Units, and generally there are from five to 10 of them.

Here is a typical committee dealing with the organization of a people's self-defense army. In Singtang-hsien, Hopeh Province, the committee is comprised of three members, one providing guidance, the second concerned in military affairs, and the third concerned in political affairs. Under the committee are sub-committees based on the districts into which the hsien is divided.

The district committee is made up of two men. One presides over the body, and the other is concerned in the provision of guidance. Under the district committee are village committees. The village committee has supervision over the children's corps, the young men's unit, the adults' unit, the women's unit, and the model unit within the village.

Three men, each picked from the young men's unit, the adults' unit, and the model unit forms a guerilla warfare unit.

The village committee is a sort of administrative organ, being concerned with arranging for the self-defense unit to take up its military position, to indicate to the corps the duties it is to perform, and to attend to details of the organization of the unit.

A meeting attended by all the residents of the village will be called to approve a proposal for the creation of a self-defense unit to undertake the work of defending the village itself.

If the meeting approves the proposal, it will elect a committee of three members, one in charge of the whole body. This committee will report to the district, and when the district approves, the committee will set to work organizing the self-defense unit.

Has Children's Corps

There is a report on conditions in Tungyang shang, a small village in Singtang-hsien. According to it the village has 210 houses, with a population of 750. The self-defense unit in the village is composed of the children's corps, with 70 members varying in age from 10 to 15, the young men's unit with 75 members, from 16 to 23 years, the model unit, with 155 members, from 24 to 35 years, the adults' unit, with 35 members, from 36 to 40 years, the old people's unit, with 60 members, from 41 to 60 years, and the women's unit, with 100 members, from 10 to 40 years.

The function of the children's unit is to comfort officers and men at the front, that of the young men's and units to engage in guerilla warfare and in hostilities, that of the adults' unit to bear stretchers, that of the old people's unit to go on sentry, keep watch, and transmit messages, and that of the women's unit to comfort officers and men at the front, help to increase production, and nurse the wounded.

(To Be Continued)

LOVE OF NATURE SHOWN BY LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Glimpse Given of Creator's Ideal of Beauty, Restfulness, Calm, Peace

The landscape garden is a natural expression of the Japanese people who have a profound love of nature. It is a reproduction of what the nature lover conceives as most beautiful. He forms mental plans almost instinctively on the basis of an intimate knowledge of the way of nature inherited from his ancestors and reproduces it according to traditions of long standing in the art of handling materials necessary and construction methods. A landscape garden is artistic and natural, affording a glimpse into the world of what is ideally beautiful, restful, soothing, calm and peaceful.

There may be different ways of describing and explaining a Japanese landscape garden, but the statement made in the foregoing paragraph is a plain summary stripped of all grandiose words and technical terms. There are many similar manifestations of the kind, such as bonsai, bonseki and bonkei. They are all irresistible and inevitable expressions of the Japanese people as lovers and worshippers of nature. In a sense, bonkei, which is practically a combination of bonsai and bonseki, may be regarded as a landscape garden in miniature. A few explanations therefore, may cast some light on the subject.

"Bon" signifies tray, literally translated. Bonsai is a plant trained or cultivated within certain confines such as a tray or a pot, in such a manner as to suggest a bit of nature in its own environment. It is the product of an intimate knowledge of plants obtained from careful observations of the multitudinous ways in which they are moulded by nature. It suggests scenery but more than a mere attempt to suggest common-place scenery. As the novelist is always in quest of an unusual character for his story, so the bonsai artist seeks after something grotesque, lofty, stately, severe, curious, delicate, dainty or graceful as material or materials for his theme. As a bonsai artist is confronted with the material for a bonsai he knows spontaneously and naturally what kind of a result would be obtained. It may make a bonsai of severe an rugged style, perhaps in the form of a gigantic cedar in a forest, which had been struck by lightning once upon a time but out of whose mighty trunk, had sprung a set of branches in fantastic manner with flourishing green leaves as the sign of a new lease on life. Another suggestion may flash back from the vanishing memory of a grove of pine trees on the pinnacle of a rocky range along the sea coast, stretching their gnarled branches down toward the water with unutterable grace and stateliness. He turns the little plant over and over again, inspecting its general shape and branches and finally plants it in a shallow pot in a manner pleasing to his aesthetic taste. His artistic touch is guided by the instinctive knowledge of the ways of nature and a suggestion from his half-forgotten memory of some trees he observed years ago.

The bonsai plant is trained not to grow tall. It may be five inches, one or two feet, but efforts will be made for it not to grow taller than, say, three feet at most. This is the reason that bonsai is often called dwarfed tree by foreigners. In making a bonsai, the artist may have to train the branches of his plant this way and that by means of wire to suit his taste. This explains why it takes years of painstaking care in producing a really fine specimen.

Despite all these meddlings with nature, the plant is finally put into a shape suggestive of a gigantic tree standing in its natural environment in an inimitable manner as though fashioned by the hands of nature. So realistic is it that it is capable of transporting the owner's fancy to a rockbound seashore, a mountain forest or field as the case may be.

"Seki" means stone, and bonseki consists of stone or stones of certain shape placed in a shallow basin of sand and water in a manner suggesting an island or a rock-bound coast. Both bonsai and bonseki suggest scenic beauty, and the difference between the two is in the materials of which they are composed. Bonkei is created, roughly speaking by the combination of the materials used for bonsai and bonseki.

Bonkei may have a rocky mountain range, a forest, brooklet, seashore, all within the confines of a basin, affording a vivid scene of a homestead, a fishing village, a mountain region or an isolated home of a hunter in a forest retreat. In producing such landscapes, the artist usually uses miniature clay houses, boats, gates, bridges and the like to bring out his imagined scene in detail. Bonkei is a landscape, while bonsai and bonseki are snatches of it in miniature.

Now about the landscape garden. Speaking in general and practical terms it is a reproduction of a beauty spot on a smaller than natural scale but, larger than a bonkei.

The construction of landscape garden is an art with a history and tradition of centuries. The garden area is limited, and it is a serious task to create in this confine a bit of landscape imagined or to reproduce an actual scene on a small scale. The vital factors for laying out a landscape garden are a large number of stones fashioned by the elements or other natural forces and a large variety of trees and shrubs. It is true that some landscape gardens are formed of a few stones and trees, but they are rare and exceptional. Stones used are of all sizes and shapes, some of them grotesque, others fantastic and still others graceful. They may be of different colors, some light green and others dull pink and still others gray. Other important elements may be stone lanterns of various sizes and shapes, fences of bamboo, wooden gates tastefully fashioned, a well with a simple roof, artistically designed gateways, bridges of various styles, etc.

With these materials, the gardener works in a limited area, laying out and piling up the stones and distributing the trees and shrubs, the stone lanterns and the other adjuncts in a natural yet artistic disorder so as to create an atmosphere of a woodland, a rockbound region with a ravine or stream and illimitable winding paths. Every stone, plant and other material is laid out in its place according to the canons of landscape gardening art.

In constructing a landscape garden, it is a matter of common sense to construct a stream or pond of some kind as a part of the entire scheme. To the Japanese people, no landscape is complete without water in some form such as a lake, pond, stream, waterfall, creek, cataract or cascade. So intimately is water associated with the thought of what is beautiful in a geographical feature that a landscape without it is almost inconceivable. As a matter of fact, the landscape in Japan is sansui, or mountain and water, literally translated, without which a landscape garden is considered as incomplete. This is also true of a landscape in pictorial art.

One of the outstanding features of the Japanese landscape garden is that it is usually constructed in an artistic disorder and irregularity as nature would have it, in a striking contrast with the geometrical precision in the layout of a Western garden. Another important feature is that the garden is designed to produce an atmosphere, which is conducive to introspection, contemplation, contentment and peace.

MARSHAL SUN IN MOSCOW

Premier of Mongolian People's Republic Given Big Welcome

According to a Moscow report dated July 5 received in Stockholm, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Marshal Choi Bal Sun arrived in Moscow yesterday by plane and was met by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, the People's Commissariat for State Security, the Assistant People's Foreign Commissariat and other Soviet officials as well as high ranking military leaders. The staff of the Mongolian People's Republic Legation in Moscow and its envoy were also present. A guard of honor was drawn up for the occasion, and the national anthem of the two countries were played. The airport was decorated with Mongolian and Soviet flags.

Accompanying Marshal Sun was the Soviet envoy to the Republic I.A. Ivenov.

TRACING WORD MIGRATION PROVES THRILLING STUDY

Science of Comparative Languages Far from Dry, Dull Business

Words migrate around the globe just like races and people and their ideas, their cultures, and their commercial products. Just as human races are divided into peoples, tribes, and clans, so do languages, idioms, and dialects evolve. That branch of research dealing with these processes is known as the "science of comparative languages," says Dr. Emmo Gehr, former resident of Tokyo and at present a research worker at the Leper Asylum in Chiengmai, Thailand. Continuing, he states:

A dry, dull business? Far from it: it is thrilling and—dangerous. Dangerous in that many an enthusiast with insufficient training and superficial knowledge has landed himself in the wildest speculations, claiming, for instance, the close relationship between the Chinese and ancient relationship between the Chinese and ancient Egyptian language and script. However, even within the limits of well-substantiated facts this branch of science is fascinating enough, and the expert is abe to trace many an event in the history of culture by it.

'Man' From India

Centuries before our age of airplanes, express steamers, and railways, the advanced cultures of the earth were in close touch, influencing and stimulating each other. Among the principal of these cultural centers were those of China-Japan, of ancient India, of Persia-Arabia, and of the Greek Occident. Many of the European and Asiatic languages have their roots in Sanskrit-Pali. Take the word "man," for example: it comes from the Sanskrit, is manush in Bengali, appears in Malayan as manusia, in Thai as manut, and has become Mensch in German and "man" in English. Or the Sanskrit pitar (father): Bengali—pita; Persian—peder; Greek—pater; Latin—pater; French—pere; German—Vater; and so on. "Sister" is in Bengali sahodara (bhagini); in Malayan saudara; in Russian syestra; and in Europe Schwester, soeur, suora, etc. The Bengali word bhrata is the Russian brat, the German Bruder, the English "brother." The number "ten" is dasan in Sanskrit and Zend, tasn in Armenian, dicsits in Russian, desimit in Lithuanian, deka in Greek, decem in Latin, deich in old Irish, taihun in Gothic, zehn in German.

The case of the word "fire" is a remarkable one. The Indian agni became the Latin ignis. But most European languages derive their equivalent from the Greek pyr; from this evolved Feuer, "fire," feu, fuego, and fuoco. And now watch out. This is where it gets dangerous in the sense just mentioned: the Thai word for fire is fai; the Hakkas in South China say fat, the Fukienese oah, the Annamites hoa, the Northern Chinese huo, and the Japanese finally pronounce it hi. The close similarity in the pronunciation of "h" and "f" is revealed, for example, by the new Japanese romanization, according to which Mount Fuji must now be written "huzi." So we have huo—fuoco, fat—fai—feu and hi, all no doubt very similar. But it seems equally certain that the word used in the Sino-Japanese sphere of culture is not identical with that of the Indo-European sphere. What we have here is a convergent development, i.e., for more or less haphazard reasons words of the same content are also similar in sound.

But still more mysterious processes can be traced. In Asia as in Europe, every infant says to its mother: ma, mama, maman—not because it recalls the "common human original language" (in all probability this has never existed), but because this sound is the simplest one for the human mouth to produce. So every baby happily gurgles ma-ma-ma to itself and does not mean anything by it at first. But as the mother is always closest to it, the most important "object" of its environment and hence the first one to be given a name, this first sound becomes the term for her.

Tea and Sago

The cultures of Greater East Asia have always been closely linked with each other. Each of the nations has experienced a period of florescence, once possessed a mighty empire, and allowed neighbors near and far to participate in its cultural achievements. Hence it is not surprising that words and expressions also underwent numerous migrations and changes in this part of the world. In fact, some of them accompanied Oriental products and culture all over the globe, just as East Asia has received ideas, goods, and words in exchange from India, the Near East, and Europe since time immemorial. There are many examples. Let us look at a few.

Wherever tea is drunk, this delicious beverage is known either as the Tee, "tea" (originally also pronounced "tay") or as ch'a, cha or che (Annamite). Where did these words originate? Where did tea come from? Probably the plant itself did not originally come from China. But the first reports of tea—as a medicine and beverage—were brought to Europe in 1559 by the Dutch, who called it thee, because the Chinese merchants in Fukien from whom they obtained it pronounced the Northern Chinese ch'a as 'e. Approximately at the same time, however, the Portuguese brought the beverage to Europe but, instead of from Fukien, from Kwangtung Province, where the word is pronounced ch'a. As a result, Portugal still calls it cha, in contrast to the rest of Western and Central Europe. While the precious little leaves traveled to Western and Central Europe by sea, they reached Russia by caravan overland. Unlike the sea voyages, which started from Southern Chinese coastal cities, the overland transport set out from Northwest China, where tea is called ch'a; consequently, it is known as ch'a or ch'ai in all Slavic languages.

Sago also conquered the world from the East: the Malayan sagu, Thai saku, came to Fukien as sia-ko-bi, which the Hakkas in Kwangtung pronounce sa-kuk-mi. In North China it is known as hsi-kuo-mi; pronounced sai-kwok-main (in Cantonese) and kwang-lang-mien as well as sha-kumi. So we see that the name "sago" penetrated all languages that possess a word for it at all.

A Chinese word that traveled around the globe is ta-feng, in Hakka and Cantonese thai-fung, Fukienese toa-hong, Bengali tuphan, the "great wind" or typhoon. In Japan the same Chinese characters are pronounced [illegible], which also means great wind.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. to Launch 2 Carriers

A ceremony marking the launching of two new aircraft carriers, the Princeton of 27,000 tons and the Saipan of 14,000 tons of the U.S. navy, will be held on July 8, at the naval arsenal at Philadelphia, it was announced today, says a Domei report from Lisbon quoting a Philadelphia dispatch.

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WHY JAPAN WILL WIN WAR IS TOLD BY KURIHARA

Vice-Director of I.G.H. Press Section Analyses Factors For Final Victory

Exhorting some 600 youths who are now enrolled at the Kunitachi High Communications Training Institute, Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, Vice-Director of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in the course of an address at 1 p.m. July 3, said that final victory would be assured for Japan should all the Japanese exert their total efforts to the production of increased foodstuffs and in other fields to contribute their all to Japan's war efforts.

Rear Admiral Kurihara's address in substance follows:

"Most of all, you would like to know whether or not the War of Greater East Asia will terminate successfully for Japan. I should like to assure you that Japan will win in the end. At present, Japan which is very small in size is fighting against almost the entire world except the Soviet Union. We are not in a favorable position, and when the war situation is considered in an ordinary sense, victory may seem next to impossible, but I should like to assure you that Japan will win.

"In the Okinawa operations, Japan has inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, who was not able to accomplish his objectives there. All the strategic points in the Okinawa area are now in American hands. The Okinawa campaign did not turn out favorably for Japan, but here I should like to point out three basic factors in the current war.

First, with the commencement of the current war, Japan occupied various regions in the South, thus qualifying herself to fight a total war. A combination of Japan, Manchoukuo and China alone could not qualify Japan to wage the total war; she would lack bauxite, nickel and aluminum which were indispensable for the prosecution of war. At the outset of the war, therefore, Japan occupied the areas abundant with these war materials. Now, America is intent on cutting the communications between Japan and the Southern Regions. With this aim, of isolating Japan from the South, America moved into a counteroffensive on Guadalcanal Island and pushed her drive as far as the Philippines.

Transportation Vital

"The second factor which partly controls the development of operations, is the problem of transportation. Japan today is confronted with numerous obstacles, the most serious of which concerns transportation. For instance, coal which is produced in Hokkaido and Kyushu must be brought to Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo, and many other vital war materials must be transported from one place to another. Should supply lines be disrupted, then the production of war weapons will become limited. America has been apparently attempting to cut off Japan's supply lines, and in the future, the B-29's based in the South will intensify their attacks on supply lines.

"Last, but not least, is the enemy's design for landing operations on the Japanese mainland. The constant bombings of Japan are only a prelude to landing operations. America, who is well aware of the fact that Japan cannot be defeated by bombing attacks alone will eventually launch landing operations on the Japanese mainland. Preparatory to these landing operations, the enemy launched the Okinawa campaign with the aim of seizing strategically vital points.

"I should like to tell you how the Okinawa campaign was fought. America has never slighted Japan's war potential. The nearer the invading forces approached Berlin, the weaker the German forces became; but, on the contrary, the resistance of the Japanese Forces has become more obstinate and concentrated as the enemy neared the mainland. Therefore, in anticipation of stiff resistance by the Japanese, America poured into the Okinawa campaign all available warships, and, furthermore, contradicting her previous assertion that the Pacific operations could be handled singlehanded, America asked for the participation of British fleet units. The British fleet, consisting of five battleships, three aircraft carriers and some destroyers, took part. Thus the American-British combined naval forces challenged the Japanese fleet. Japan, too, concentrated considerable naval strength in the Okinawa area, but the war situation there did not turn out as we had expected. However, in the light of the experiences in the Okinawa area, we have come to find a sure way to victory.

Enemy Warships Hit

"In order to supply the ground forces with materials and personnel, America sent a stream of transports to the Okinawa area, while Japanese planes assailed the enemy warships successively. In an attempt to hamper the activities of Japanese aircraft, therefore, the U.S. 58th and 38th task forces maneuvered around Amamioshima and the British task force near Miyakojima. In order to [illegible] over the enemy task forces, Japanese Air Units time and again launched large-scale attacks with several hundreds of aircraft half of which belonged to the Special Attack Corps. As brilliant results were obtained on every occasion when a mass general offensive was conducted, I thought in April that the Okinawa campaign would pull through. Unluckily for the Japanese Forces, the rainy season set in in the Okinawa area in May. In June, the inclement weather conditions did not improve, and meanwhile, all ammunition and food supplies were consumed, with the war situation turning for the worse. Such was the progress of the Okinawa campaign.

"The Okinawa operations, however, have provided me with a source of confidence in regard to the decisive war of Japan Proper. On considering the total armed power our enemy the United States massed at that time, the forces Japan threw in, and the war results, and estimating the armed forces that the United States and Japan will be able to mass against the coming decisive fight, and then considering what war results will be achieved, I am able to say confidently that it will be all right.

Our War Aim

"Next comes the problem of whether or not we shall be able to win. I do not play chess very much, but I know how it is played. Last year I met foreign news correspondents. At that time the foreigners looked as if they did not understand my talk concerning the Special Attack Corps. A Tass correspondent asked me what our war aims were. 'Our war aim lies in the lasting security of the life power of our country. We are trying to ensure the lasting continuance of our racial power of existence,' I replied. He then said, 'You say that you are going to secure the lasting continuance of your racial power of existence, but is not the Special Attack Corps suicide? It is contrary to your war objective.' I replied that therein lay the essence of Japan. 'To die for the nation is to live,' I told him. The proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet contains the expression 'to live in eternal justice,' which does not signify death but life. There is no way of translating the term 'to live in eternal justice' into German,' said a correspondent, adding that it was 'contrary to fact.' I replied that the Special Attack Corps was 'contrary' to them but that it was 'definitely regular' to the Japanese nation.

"This spiritual attitude is essential. When every Japanese subject is made fully aware of the fact that to die for the Emperor is to live, then will the Japanese people bring tremendous power into play and greatly add to the Nation's war power. I believe that the greatest war result of the War of Greater East Asia will be the permeation of the special attack spirit into the hearts of the entire nation. The world will be shaken when the time comes for the Japanese people, as true subjects, to bring this spirit into play.

"The German V-1 was a remarkable bomb, but it did not possess the power of making mental decisions. The Japanese Special Attack Corps possess the power of judgment. Among those whom I have taught is a certain Major Nakajima, who commands a Special Attack Corps. When he returned I asked him whether he was not ashamed of having come back after he had sent tens and hundreds of his men out on special attack missions. 'What are you saying?' he answered. 'Those Special Attack Corps men went gladly. It is glorious to send out men who are glad to go.' The making of the entire nation into a Special Attack Corps will be a tremendous war result. I declare that the Russo-Japanese War was won by valor. At that time, when it was difficult to register torpedo hits against enemy warcraft, they made straight for the enemy ships with their torpedoes and rammed them.

"I believed that great war results could be achieved through the application of this spirit of bravery at the very outset of the current war. Pearl Harbor saw its manifestation. I studied total war and believed that martial law would have to be declared in case Tokyo was bombed and the people became uneasy, but there is no sign of instability. This is due partly to the fact that the political administration has been thorough; even more: it proves just how great the Japanese people are. They are cool and collected as Special Attack Corps members in the armed services and likewise cool and collected as they suffer untold hardships on the home front. There may be minor complaints or dissatisfaction, but they are all bearing up. This is a great race. There is no reason why such a great people should be defeated in war. I have no doubts in regard to this. There will be nothing more to be desired when the special attack spirit is brought fully into play in line with the Japanese form of living, the Japanese form of production and the Japanese war strategy.

"On viewing the course of the war, I note that the War of Greater East Asia is the result of the American ambition for world domination and that the United States challenged us to war. We took up arms first, but the United States had started the war long before, strategically. Big war results were achieved by taking advantage of the enemy's carelessness. The United States, however, is no fool. She possesses considerable reserve power. We cannot view her too lightly. She is a young country with an extremely short history. The strength of even the United States, however, is not without its limit. It is extremely difficult to transport troops over the 7,000 miles of the Pacific. It is the greatest expedition in the history of the world. It is not an easy undertaking. In the fight with the United States, with her great reserve strength, there are some sources of worry for us. There is nothing which should make us despondent, however. Nobody can help worrying when considering the Okinawa fight; yet I do not think that there is anyone who would not worry some over a war on the result of which everything hangs. Thus is everybody fighting fiercely to the limit of his strength.

"The United States also, however, is having a hard time. It is a tremendous undertaking to send 10,000,000 men to the front out of a population of 130,000,000. For example, in order to mobilize 3,500,000 troops, we must consider that two to three tons of materials are required for each man. The extravagant American soldiers, differing from the Japanese Forces, require about this amount of materials. It is easy to see that this alone is considerable. The United States is not having an easy time in the war; she is anxious to bring the war to a conclusion as soon as possible. This is because the people there are not fighting a war for their country's very existence. Even for the wealthy United States, a war that costs them $150,000,000 a day is a loss to them whether they win after a long time or lose. The nature of the United States is such that something untoward may occur should the war become too prolonged. Americans ride on the tide when things are going smoothly for them and try to grasp victory when matters are going in their favor; This is what we must be most prepared against. Thus, I wish to point out that now is the gravest time. The United States can get considerable reserves from Europe; but she is at the same time facing many difficulties materially.

"A total war is a war of attrition. When great Powers engage in battles successively for three or four years, the contending countries and forces must endure countless privations. Then, what will be the outcome of such a war? In considering the outcome of a total war, we must think of the important role to be played by our faith and supply of foodstuffs. The final battle must be fought with tenacity and inflexible will. Tenacity and inflexible will to fight are the outcome of faith and assurance of foodstuffs. In order to pull through, we must in conducting the war resort to the most suitable and effective measures which are peculiar to the Japanese, in the mode of living and in administration as well. Everything peculiarly Japanese will become manifest when we have faith in Japan's polity, in its history and in the Imperial Family. When we fully understand Greater East Asia, such faith will naturally surge out in our hearts. Such faith is none other than faith in ultimate victory. We cannot and should not be defeated when we think of our faith in Japan's polity.

"With everything prepared for a decisive battle on the mainland, I am absolutely confident of Japan's victory. The enemy forces threw some 1,500 to 1,600 warships into the Okinawa campaign, of which 600 were sunk either by our Army and Navy Air Units or by the surface craft of the Special Attack Corps. In the ground action, the Japanese Forces exacted a toll of 70,000 to 80,000 casualties from the invaders. In view of the Okinawa operations, it is not difficult to calculate the enemy strength which will be concentrated against the Japanese mainland.

"In conducting the Okinawa operations Japan had to limit the number of aircraft to be sent to the front because of distance and for other reasons, but with the shifting of the battlefield to the mainland, the Jinrai fighters, which are purely Japanese in character, will be given full play. The Special Attack Units of the Army and Navy Forces will smash the enemy forces which may attempt to approach the Japanese coast, and the remainder of the enemy invaders must encounter the Japanese troops awaiting a chance to strike at them. The line between Yonabaru and Naha on the main Okinawa Island, which was guarded by the Japanese Forces was called by the enemy, 'Siegfried Line,' though it was not fortified with a concrete wall or anything of the sort. The fighting spirit demonstrated by the Japanese fighting men there frightened the enemy.

"Some may say that the Japanese armed forces were actually defeated in the Okinawa area. The Okinawa campaign turned out unfavorably for our forces because the enemy acquired mastery of the air and control of the sea. However, when the mainland becomes a battlefield, the Japanese Forces, which will be two times the number of enemy invaders will concentrate their strength against the invaders. The enemy remnants furthermore, must encounter the Japanese Volunteer Fighting Corps on the first and second lines. Though the enemy may effect a landing by then all his bullets will be exhausted and the fuel necessary for tanks consumed. Without the support of guns and tanks his forces will be as weak as a leaf in the wind.

"Some may ask, 'How about the B-29's and their destructive power?' Japan cannot at present concentrate its power on attacks against the B-29's. However, supposing that the Japanese Forces will be able to down an average of 10 per cent of the B-29's which come attacking Japan, then within a month, a great number of American airmen will be killed or wounded. Undoubtedly the fighting morale of American airmen will deteriorate. When some 300 enemy planes attacked the Osaka and Kobe areas on June 26, more than 40 of the attackers were downed, and, moreover, according to enemy reports, some 70 are said to have barely made forced landings on Yiojima. As to the activities of B-29's, the Army and Navy authorities are seriously considering countermeasures. Let us, with the spirit of the Special Attack Corps, stick it out a little while longer.

Semi-Subterranean Shelters for Workers In Burnt-Out Districts Planned in 6 Areas

A considerable number of semi-subterranean shelters will be built in the six leading areas of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, North Kyushu and Kanagawa for vital workers who remain behind in the burnt-out districts so that they may continue to work on the front lines of industry, it has been decided by the Welfare Ministry.

These semi-subterranean shelters will usually be of standard size measuring four tsubo and having two rooms of four and two mats. Estimated cost of a single shelter is around ¥1,300 of which ¥1,000 will be shouldered by the Government. The shelters will be built under the management of the prefectural governments concerned making use of old lumber from houses that are marked for compulsory spacing out.

The rental for such shelters will be about ¥15 a month. They will be built to accommodate in the main people carrying on private business not connected with government offices or factories, such as shoe repair shop owners, umbrella menders, dealers in the distribution of daily necessities such as rice, fish and vegetables and members of defense squads, who will be given priority before others.

The site for these shelters will be at those places in the devastated areas designated as wartime residential areas. Here conveniences as running water, electricity, public washrooms and kitchens will be available. Work will start at the beginning of August to be completed by the end of September under present plans.

In line with the construction of these shelters in the six leading areas, the erection of dwellings for vital workers in the smaller towns is being pushed forward all over Japan. Large numbers of houses will be weeded out in place of which houses for defense built above ground, about five to 12 tsubo in size, numbering half of the total expected to be torn down shortly will be constructed.

Blueprints for model shelters are at present being solicited for and the best plans will be accepted for practical use by the authorities.

FARMERS OF HOKKAIDO GREET NEW SETTLERS

240 Families Have Already Left Capital to Take Up Agriculture There

The reception areas in Hokkaido are ready to welcome the first group of raid victims from Tokyo Metropolis numbering 240 families who left the capital on July 6 to migrate northward for mass colonization of Hokkaido.

At Kotoji Town, one of the settlement places, about 185 acres of wasteland have been cleared for the new settlers and three huge log cabins divided into flats have been constructed through the good offices of the townsmen. The wheat planting season is already past here and so comparatively fertile land was selected for the new colonizers who will till about two and half acres of land per family, or about 500 acres in all and buckwheat and turnips will be planted.

Gentaro Mitani, owner of a farm, has obligingly offered the use of his tractor and farm implements to the new colonizers while tools may also be borrowed from the local farm association. For articles of daily use such as dishes and pans, each farm house has generously offered its contribution to the raid victim émigrés while tubs, washpans, and pails are being made by the farmers in between their field work.

At Teine Village lumber for the houses is not in readiness yet so in the meantime the newcomers will be housed in the town hall or in private homes so that 11 families will be accomodated in this way and 10 more will find temporary quarters in a built-over cow shed. Here in Teine a village about 375 acres of uncultivated land has been prepared for the building of a new town for raid victims. As a start 40 acres will be tilled this year with the actual plowing to be done by members of the farmers' association. While the new colonizers will only grow buckwheat, turnips and other vegetables by themselves, during the intervals of farm work, they will cooperate in the work of improving the land while acquiring experience this year but from next year the new colonizers will try to become independent farmers.

Here hoes and scythes will be distributed to each family and other details of daily living will be warmly looked after by the neighborhood units. As soon as material is available semi-underground dwellings at one central location will be built so that work may be done collectively.

At Sumida Village two to three families will be billeted at meeting halls and in farm outhouses converted into dwellings and with the aim to give them experience in farming as done in Hokkaido, the new colonizers will be asked to help out in the nearby farms for increased production, at the same time producing enough vegetables for their own use. Thus due preparation will be made in readiness for independent farming from the following year. Each family will be given about two and a half acres of land which will be tilled collectively.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, July 5

IDEOLOGICAL WARFARE

YOMIURI-HOCHI. — While the Germans were still valiantly fighting on two fronts, we declared that the outcome of the European War would be detailed not only by the strength of the fighting will of each belligerent nation but also by the ideological power on which the nation depended. To put it another way, the national traits of courage, tenacity and shrewdness of the German, Slav and Anglo-Saxon races: and the ideological principles on which they stood would decide the issue of the war.

At the outset of the war Germany clearly held an advantageous position on the ideological side. The thought in Germany based on Totalitarianism was nothing new fundamentally. The features of Nazism could be found everywhere in the history of Germany. In a sense, it can be said that Nazism had something in common with the German people and was therefore dear to them.

Moreover, Nazism had been propagated among all the strata of the people forcibly and systematically. For its propagation and popularization the German Government mobilized all available organs and adopted all possible means. The movement therefore gained tremendous power.

In spite of that, however, Germany was brought to her knees. The German aim of "blood and earth," originating from the criticism of the Versailles structure, made a narrow-minded racial idea a feature of Nazism. This feature, though later modified, remained incompatible with the establishment of a new order in Europe. Militarily, the Germans almost brought entire Europe under their sway but ideologically they failed. Despite the popular saying that "Europe could be united without politics," Germany failed to bring about the unification of Europe. When we compare this with the development of the Soviet Union and the United States, which have different races within their countries' borders, this is a point worthy of note.

The second point is that Nazi ideology failed not only to solve all the questions confronting Europe but also those facing Germany. Politics were entrusted to the instinct of a few talented men and the general masses were regarded as having no wisdom and no efficiency in politics. As a result, the evil of bureaucracy prevailed and a deep rift was caused between the Government and the people, a gap which gave the enemy a chance for plotting. Even the German people, who were said to be capable of suffering in silence unlike the Frenchmen who would have risen up in revolt, gradually became separated from the Nazi Party, and behind the superficial unity in form, a terrific chasm was caused.

Recalling that Germany with her advantageous position in ideological warfare has been defeated, we once more are reminded of the difficulty of ideological warfare.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ENTERS 1ST PHASE OF ACTIVITIES

Work to Complete Details of National Organization Is Being Complete

The National Volunteer Corps, both regional and vocational, has been formed throughout the country and has launched out on the first stage of its activities, says the Tokyo Shimbun, which has the following to say in regard to the character and functions of the Corps:

The central governing organ, the relations between the corps and other organizations, and problems related to the government offices in control of the corps, are still unsettled.

At the time of the formation of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kataro Suzuki conferred with General Jiro Minami, President of the Nippon Seiji-kai, and touching upon the problem of the Commander-in-Chief of the corps, declared that the President of the Nippon Seiji-kai should assume the post. Since then, however, matters have become very complicated. The Cabinet has now decided not to establish a general headquarters, as a result of which the Central Council was established.

In the prefectural and metropolitan areas, however, the National Volunteer Corps is commanded by the prefectural governors with suitable civilians holding the posts of vice-chiefs of the prefectural corps. City, town and village mayors are commanding the corps in their districts, with vice-chiefs working under them. Over and above this pyramid-shaped district corps command organization, is the vocational corps structure. Already, these two forms of corps have been setup, with some of them already engaged in restoring raid devastated areas and in increased food production.

In view of the fine start gained by the district corps, the Government has decided to establish a Volunteer Corps Business Bureau. This matter is already being taken up by the administrative authorities. The administrative officials, however, taking the view that the Nippon Seiji-kai's position should be considered, has decided to postpone the establishment of the bureau and is talking matters over with the Nippon Seiji-kai.

Although the Government's plans concerning the establishment of the proposed bureau are not known in detail yet, it is believed that, in view of the times, a powerful and simple structure is being planned. It is likely to be headed by an official of considerable standing.

Next comes the problem of the relation between the Volunteer Corps and other organizations. Against increased air raids and the coming decisive fight on the mainland, the corps' structure will become the greatest national organization deciding the rise or fall of the country. It is because of this that it was decided that the organs of the Yokusan Kai and the Yokusan Sonendan should be dissolved.

The Yokusan Kai and the Yokusan Sonendan were dissolved, as were the Dai Nippon Seinendan, the Nogyo Hokoku-kai, the Shogyo Hokoku-kai and other such organizations, assisting the formation of the Volunteer Corps. The Sangyo Hokoku-kai and the Romu Hokoku-kai are engaged in their respective spheres of activity. Although these organizations are bound to be swallowed up by the corps, the time and manner of their dissolution has not yet been settled on.

The Sangyo Hokoku-kai maintains that the organization of the Volunteer Corps is not complete and that there is no reason why the Sangyo Hokoku-kai should be dissolved until the corps becomes fully organized and is able to operate as efficiently as the Sangyo Hokoku-kai. The Romu Hokoku-kai is taking a similar stand, so that this question remains unsettled for the time being.

At the time of the formation of the Volunteer Corps it was said that the Home Ministry should be the responsible government office. With the plans for the establishment of a business bureau, however, the program calls for the establishment of the new bureau in the Cabinet. Thus, the governing official organ is likely to be placed in the Cabinet. Strongly opposed to this are the officials of the Home Ministry. In case the special vocational corps are turned into battle corps when occasion demands, there would be confusion as to what government organ is to control the entire corps. It has become necessary to solve these issues speedily in view of the fact that the affair is assuming a political color in the face of the plans for the establishment of the projected Business Bureau.

DEBENTURE ISSUE DECIDED

Total of ¥701,100,000 Set For Second Quarter

The debenture issue of ¥701,100,000 for the second quarter of the 1945-46 fiscal year—July to September—was approved on Thursday by the Debenture Issue Planning Association.

Though the current situation is favorable the amount to be issued in the present quarter has been reduced by ¥390,500,000 compared with the previous quarter. This issue amount is expected to be mostly absorbed in the two months of July and August.

For assuring the absorption of the issue, the amount left after deducting ¥215,000,000 to be taken up by Government offices will be handled by the Fund Control Bank, which will decide the amounts to be absorbed by syndicate banks and by the public, in due consideration of the current banking situation. But, in view of the present condition of syndicate banks, the amounts they will be obliged to take will not be fixed hereafter.

The debentures to be issued in the present second quarter of the year are Japanese special companies' debentures, ¥302,100,000; corporation debentures, ¥164,000,000; ordinary company debentures, ¥90,000,000; debentures concerning Manchoukuo, ¥145,000,000; total ¥701,100,000. Of the total, Government offices will take up ¥215,000,000 or 30.7 per cent, and the Fund Control Bank ¥486,100,000 or 69.3 per cent.

NEW SEIJI-KAI ORGAN SET

Aims to Enforce Official Discipline, Speed Up Work

Establishment of the Wartime Discipline Enforcement Headquarters was decided upon at the meeting of the Lower House members of the Dai Nippon Seiji-kai, held in the Diet building at 2 p.m. on Thursday. The new organ will effect the enforcement of official discipline, speed up the operation of administrative organs and arouse the moral sense of the general public.

According to the decision reached at the meeting, the Wartime Discipline Enforcement Headquarters will have a president, two vice-presidents, and several directors, and also other officials whenever deemed necessary.

In the prefectural branches of the Seiji-kai there will be opened organs for maintaining cooperation and coordination with the Headquarters, for the task of enforcing discipline and moral principles within respective prefectures.

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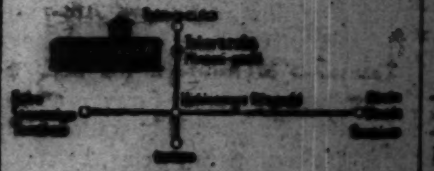

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SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1945

America's China Policy

Whatever tactics the United States may employ at the moment, it seems impossible for her to be anything but the arch-enemy of China's unification. It was ever thus, is thus now, and will be thus forever. For whatever the immediate character of America's China policy may be, it cannot be anything but destructive of China's national interests as long as the chief American interest in China is the exploitation of China for America's profit. And there is no question that, regardless of what the United States may claim for propaganda purposes, her motive in penetrating into China is for the purpose of utilizing China to advance American ends.

These American ends are obvious. The United States hopes to make the Chinese people shoulder the burden of America's war against Japan. And after the war, the United States hopes to make the Chinese people absorb the surplus from America's over-expanded industrial capacity and produce the profit for America's over-invested capitalistic financial structure.

In attempting to advance these ends, the Americans have tried various tactics but always with the same result of obstructing China's unification. Until a few months ago, the American policy called for the promotion of collaboration between Chungking and Yenan in order to present a united military front against Japan. But this attempt to foster Chungking-Yenan unity paradoxically only tended to aggravate China's disunity.

This result came about because, in order to promote Chungking-Yenan collaboration, it was necessary for the United States to put pressure upon Chungking to yield to Yenan's demand for greater "democratization". But "democratization" could weaken the Chungking regime whose strength depended upon the personal power of Chiang Kai-shek. Collaboration would have also enabled Yenan elements to infiltrate into the Chungking political machine to disrupt it from within with the ferment of an incompatible ideology. Hence the American advocacy of collaboration, far from bringing about unity, only served to put Chungking more desperately on the defensive against Yenan influence while it served to make Yenan more exultantly aggressive. The only result, therefore, was to make the tension between Chungking and Yenan more acute than ever and thus prepare for an eventually more than ever bitter civil war.

Seeing that her efforts to promote Chungking-Yenan collaboration had failed, the United States next decided to pin her hopes upon Chungking alone. Yenan is to be snubbed, Chungking is to be supported. American supplies are to be given to Chungking, American advisers are to direct Chungking's activities, American officers and American-trained and American-equipped Chungking troops are to steer the Chungking forces into battle against Japan. This is the policy which the United States is at present trying to pursue.

But, again, this policy is also aggravating China's disunity. Chungking, now emboldened by American aid and confident of American support, is using this opportunity to settle its score with its rivals of Yenan. Chungking armies are being drawn in a tighter cordon to blockade and strangle the Yenan forces; and supplies sent from America are being hoarded for use in an eventual offensive against Yenan. On its side, Yenan in desperation is leaning more than ever toward Soviet support, while the Soviet Union, now freed from her preoccupation with the European war and increasingly apprehensive of the northward expansion of American influence behind the Chungking spearhead, is more and more showing a protective sponsorship of Yenan and an open antagonism toward Chungking. Already some preliminary skirmishes have taken place between the Chungking and the Yenan forces. Events are therefore again moving toward a civil war, but this time with the added danger of an American-Soviet clash in the background. Again the American policy has proved itself to be destructive of Chinese national unification.

Sensing the danger of this present American policy, some of the American experts on China are clamoring for still another change in policy. To be sure, the United States Government is still officially committed to its present policy of supporting Chungking, and the American authorities are firmly trying to discipline the radical dissidents in the State Department and the Foreign Service who are advocating a different line of action. But it is apparent that there is growing consideration of the advisability of another new departure in America's China policy.

The advocates of this new course favor a limitation of American support for Chungking and a greater leniency toward Yenan with a fuller recognition of its interests. They envisage something like a grand division of China with American interests predominating in the south through control of the Chungking regime and with Soviet interests predominating in the north through control of the Yenan or some similar regime, while the fiction of Chinese unity would be preserved by a meaningless mutual recognition of nominal Chungking sovereignty over both sections. By thus conceding the preponderant de facto interest of the Soviet Union in controlling the northern part of China through Yenan or some similar regime, these Americans hope to avert the potential clash and to retain some part of China unmolested for themselves.

Such a new American policy may, it is true, avert a showdown between Chungking and Yenan and thus stave off civil war. And, more importantly, it may help avert the potential clash of interests between the United States and the Soviet Union in East Asia and even lead to amicable cooperation between the two for a while. But it should be obvious that such an arrangement would mean the final and complete destruction of China's national unity. It would be nothing but an atavistic return to the nineteenth century pattern of the partitioning of China by foreign Powers. It would mean the end of China as an independent nation. And sooner or later it will lead to a greater dispute than ever over the delimitation of the respective American-Chungking and Soviet-Yenan spheres of interest, for such delimitations cannot forever be kept static. So even this contemplated American policy can result in nothing but the destruction of China's unity.

The inescapable conclusion is that whatever policy the United States may pursue in China, it can only lead to China's ruin. The only hope for China's salvation is for China to put her own house in order through her own efforts free from foreign intervention. It means that foreign influences, particularly the disruptive American influence, must be driven out from China completely.

It is to drive out this American influence from China that the Japanese are cooperating with the true patriots of China in fighting the American forces in that country. A strong, united, independent China as a neighbor is essential to the security of Japan. A strong, united, independent China is also demanded by Japan's bond of racial and cultural kinship with China and by Japan's national ideal of each nation enjoying its rightful place in the world in accordance with the principle of justice. No other aim motivates Japan's policy of mutual aid and reciprocal respect in relation to China, for Japanese troops are in China only to fight the Americans and will be withdrawn as soon as peace prevails. Japan's policy therefore means the ridding from China of all destructive foreign influence. America's policy, whatever shape it may take at any particular moment, can only mean the disruption of China's national unity.

THE JAPANESE FESTIVAL

Origin of the Matsuri Is Traced to Antiquity

By HIROMI KITANO

Japan is a country of festivals. The people worship their tutelary deities called Ujigami. The Ujigami originally meant ancestral gods—a meaning which has long sunk into oblivion. The word now signifies the protective deity of the locality where one was born or one resides, as the case may be. The inhabitants of the locality stand to the deity (Kami) the relation to Ujiko (lit. the children of the family) The word Ujiko is derived from the conception that they are related by blood to the deity. Dedicated to the Ujigami are shrines generally built in luxuriant groves of aged trees. In honor of the Ujigami an annual festival or festivals are celebrated, sometimes once a year in summer, sometimes twice, in spring and autumn. On the festival, the local population take a holiday and assemble within the precincts of the shrine. Throughout the village or the town where the Ujiko live, the local young men promenade the spirit of the Ujigami enshrined in the Mikoshi or a sacred palaquin, carried on their shoulders. If the festival is celebrated in accordance with the time-honored custom, the Mikoshi is carried to a certain reposoir the day before or several days before the festival and is carried back to the shrine on the festival day. In urban districts the Ujiko, accompanied by a band of musicians, march through the streets in fancy procession, the procession being distinguished by the Mikoshi carried somewhere in the middle, followed by the Dashi (sometimes called Danjiri, Daigaku or Yamahoko) which is a gorgeously decorated wooden house mounted on wheels drawn by several oxen and a multitude of men. Those who do not participate in the procession stay at home where the gala spirit generally reigns with guests invited and entertained with sake.

In addition to this, a festival is sometimes celebrated by a dance or a drama performed in the grounds of a shrine. Sometimes there are observed such religious rites as the Hadakamatsuri (lit., the festival of the nude) and the Himatsuri (lit., the festival of fire). In every shrine, however, it is the custom that on festival occasions the officiant of the shrine sets before the altar rice, sake and fish as offerings reports to the deity that a religious service has been duly performed, and prays that the land and its inhabitants may be kept secure from calamity. The officiant follows the Mikoshi, generally on horseback, as it is promenaded. Moreover, every shrine is customarily visited on the festival day by an official, either from the office at court or from the local office, according to the rank assigned to it, as the Emperor's proxy.

Over and above such local Matsuri, there are the Matsuri of specially large shrines, on which occasions the Mikoshi are carried and the procession is formed by the officials attached to the shrines.

As for the special Matsuri to be celebrated in January and some other months, they will be dealt with later on.

Furthermore, mention must be made of public or State occasions which are celebrated like so many fixed Matsuri. Then again, we have several national holidays, on which days the necessary ceremony is performed only at Court and in the shrines, while schools and public offices take rest from work, the nation at large showing marks of respect only by hoisting the national flag.

New Matsuri Underwent Changes

We have given only a very brief outline of the way in which the Matsuri are celebrated today, without going into meticulous details, such as those regarding the mode of carrying the Mikoshi about. It may be mentioned that the modes of promenading the Mikoshi are as varied as the shapes of the Mikoshi themselves, and are indicative of different forms of imitative or sympathetic magic. For instance, the carrying of the Mikoshi into the water is a form of imitative magic symbolical of the Kami's performing ablutions.

In short, the mode of celebrating a festival which obtains nowadays, is no more than part of what used to obtain at a certain period. In Japan, as elsewhere, the Matsuri have so far suffered many changes. The main causes of the changes in the mode of celebrating the Matsuri are:—(1) the emphasis on the style to the sacrifice of the spirit; (2) the particular development of a certain part of the Matsuri; (3) the overlapping of different items during a long time; (4) the readjustment based on the logical interpretation on the part of the later generation; and (5) the tendency of the Matsuri toward magnificence by reason of the growth of a town. What is worthy of note in this connection is that in Japan the changes have been geographical as well as historical, sometimes bearing the stamp of different periods in history. The topography of the country rather than the hand of time is responsible for such changes, a fact to which the student of things Japanese needs must pay special attention. Japan being an island empire with a long stretch of land, the difference in latitude between the northern and southern extremities means a vast difference in climatic and atmospheric conditions. It stands to reason that this alone should give rise to varied modes of living. But, when we come to think of the lack of facilities for communication owing to the intervening ranges of mountains and the cutting off of a fief from communication with another under the feudal regime, it is no wonder that there should exist a difference in manners and customs as well as in degree of culture between the places separated by a single mountain, let alone between the extremities on the north and the south.

Thus the natural features of the country largely account for the fact that different districts have different modes of celebrating the Matsuri.

To the student of folk-lore Japan is a depository of it. As for the Matsuri, to infer from what they are, what they were like at their earliest stage, is difficult at this distance of time, but is not altogether infeasible; for the very fact that different localities have different customs of celebrating the Matsuri can be regarded as indicative of the possible and probable stages of their development. Let us now take a cursory survey of the origin and development of the Matsuri of Japanese festivals.

The Japanese word "toshi" which means "year' originally meant "rice," our staple food, as well as "year," which shows that there was an age when the Japanese way of reckoning time was based upon agriculture, the calendar year having been determined by the rice harvest.

A sort of public Matsuri used to be celebrated whenever the old calendar year gave place to the new. Although in subsequent years such Matsuri came to mark a new calendar year, yet the ancient belief was that the old calendar year gave place to the new, or rather went right back to the beginning, under the spell of the Matsuri. At the same time the Matsuri was believed to ensure the crops of the year. Such may be regarded as the oldest form of the Matsuri. Why, it may be asked, did the crops have to be ensured with the change of calendar year?

When the Japanese came to have a fairly clear conception of the State, they were already in the age of agriculture. Accordingly the tillage of the soil was indispensable to daily life. The first thing the people wished for was, therefore, good crops. It was as a means of realizing their hope that the Matsuri came into being. Thus at a certain season of the year were ensured good crops and at the same time a new calendar year began. To ensure good crops was to ensure good health.

The Oldest Form of Matsuri

What may be taken to be the oldest form of celebrating the Matsuri of this sort was this, that the invisible, yet influential, powers that be visited the land of the people from afar, brought the "spirits" of the land into submission, and made them ensure good crops. It was believed that the Kami came from Takamagahara (lit., the Plain of High Heaven), a place back of the beyond, peopled with the spirits of their ancestors, and that He was the very spirit of their ancestors.

It was also believed at Court that the calendar year went right back to the beginning, nay, everything reverted to its beginning, both temporally and spacially, under the charm of the Imperial mandates given on the morning of New Year's Day.

Such "Kami" as visited the villages were really disguised men or women who served the Yama-no-Kami or mountain-god. Living, as they did, under taboo in the recesses of a mountain far from human habitation, they could descend the mountain at the beginning or at the end of each year. Afterward they came to have patrons. Thus qualified as the Kami, they still left the impression of having being "spirits," for they did not cease to visit the houses of the headman and the rich of the village to pronounce blessings upon their houses as well as upon their land. In remote antiquity, any village headman was capable of becoming the proxy of the Kami. And this practice of visiting the villagers with a view to blessing them may be regarded as a survival of the days when the subjects vowed allegiance in the presence of the sovereign.

Some of the actions of these Kamibito "god-men" or "god-women,"—the giving of injunctions by those impersonating the Kami and the vowing of allegiance by those disguised as "spirit"—were dramatic. Moreover, they went through the form of conducting all matters regarding agriculture—from the process of sowing right down to that of getting the harvest in—by way of celebration in anticipation of good crops. This was the old form of the spring festival (Haru-matsuri).

Disgrace

On the way home from a dinner party she said:

"I don't think I've ever been so shamed in my life. You were the only one among the men this evening who did not have a postwar plan."

NAKAE TOJU

One of Japan's Saintliest and Most Advanced Thinkers

By K. UCHIMURA

II

One thing was very peculiar in his teaching. He made very much of virtue and character, and very little of letters and intellectual attainment in his pupils. Here is his idea of what a true scholar is:

'Scholar' is a name for virtue, not for arts. Literature is an art, and a man with an inborn genius for it has no difficulty in becoming a man of letters. But though proficient in letters, he is not a scholar if he lacks in virtue. He is an ordinary person knowing letters. An illiterate man with virtue is not an ordinary person. He is a scholar without letters.

For years, the teacher led a mute inglorious life unknown save to the narrow circle in his vicinity, when Providence sought him out in his obscurity, and made him known to the world. A young man started from Okayama to seek out a saint in the land, whom he might own as his sensei. He had no better aim in this singular search than had the magi of old in their search after the King of the Jews. On he sped toward the east, toward the capital of the country, where, he naturally thought, can be found saints, as well as kings and other notables. He came to Omi, and there stopped at a country hotel for a night. In a room next to his, separated only by a thin partion, were two travelers, evidently of but recent acquaintance with each other. The conversation they were engaged in attracted the youth's attention. One of them, a samurai was telling his experience on this wise.

Fastened Purse to Saddle

I had gone up to the capital on my lord's errand, and was on my way home entrusted with several hundred pieces of his gold. I usually carried them close to my body; but on the day I reached this village, contrary to my usual custom, I fastened the purse to the saddle of the horse which I had hired for the latter part of the day. I reached my hotel, and forgetful of the treasure on the saddle, I sent the horse away with its betto, and came to the knowledge of my fearful loss only some time afterward. You can imagine the extremity to which I was driven. I knew not the name of the betto, and to seek him out was an impossibility. Or even if I could, what availed me if he had disposed of the gold already. My absence of mind was inexcusable. There was but one way left of explaining myself to my lord.—(Human life was not very costly then). "I prepared letters, one to the chancellor, and others to my relatives, and resolutely made up my mind for the last hour."

"While in this state of inexpressible anguish, now late in midnight, I heard somebody knocking hard at the hotel door; and I was soon informed that a man in a cooly's raiment wanted to see me. I met him, and to my great amazement, he was no other than the betto who had carried me upon his horse that same afternoon. 'Sir Samurai': he addressed me at once. 'I believe you left an important thing upon the saddle. I found it after I reached my home, and I came back for the purpose of handing it to you. Here it is.' So saying he placed the purse before me. I knew not where I was; ecstasy transported me. But recollecting myself, I said, Man, I owe my life to you. Take a fourth of this as the price of my existence. You are to me another father.' But the cooly was immovable. 'I am not enrolled to any such thing. The purse is yours, and it is entirely just that you should have it.' So saying he would not touch the gold placed before him. I forced upon him fifteen pieces, then five pieces, two pieces, and finally one piece, without success. 'As I am a poor man,' he said at last, 'pray give me 4 mon (four-hundredths of a cent) for a pair of straw-sandals, as I came all the way from my home four riis (10 miles) away for this special purpose.' The utmost I could force upon him was only two-hundred mon (2 cents), and he was on the point of going gladly away. Stopping him I said. 'Pray tell me what made you so unselfish, so honest, so true. Never in this age have I thought of finding such honesty upon this earth.' 'There lives in my village of Ogawa,' the poor man answered, 'a man by the name of Nakae Toju, who teaches us villagers of these things. He says gain is not the aim of life, but honesty, righteousness, and the ways of man. We villagers all hear him and walk by his teachings.'"

Inquires After Saint

The young man heard the story. He clapped his knee, and exclaimed, "here is the saint I seek after. I will go to him tomorrow morning, and be made his servant and disciple." The day after he proceeded at once to Ogawa Village, inquired after the saint, and found him. He confessed his purpose of coming there, and humbly implored the teacher to accept him into his discipleship. Master Toju is surprised. He is a village teacher, and he is no man to be inquired after by a gentleman from a distant province. He humbly declines the young samurai's request. The latter is importunate. He would not move away from his sworn master. But the teacher also is determined. The stranger must be entirely mistaken for he (Toju) is not a sensei for any but the village-children. Now it was a rivalry between importunity and modesty, and both determined to hold its ground to the end.

As neither words nor entreaties could avail to win the master's favour, the samurai made up his mind to overcome the saint's modesty and sheer importunity. So by the entrance gate of the master's house, he spread his upper garment, and there in a posture befitting a gentleman, with swords on his side, and hands upon his knees, he sat exposed to the sun, dew and the comments of the passers-by. It was summer-time, and mosquitoes are troublesome in those regions. But nothing could break his upright posture as well as his heart bent upon its single aim. For three days and nights, his silent request went up to the master within, without drawing from him a word of consent. It was at this time that Toju's mother, his almighty mother, interfered in the youth's belief. Should such sincerity of request be turned away without acceptance on her son's part, thinks the mother. Might he not just as well take the young man in to his discipleship, and be more honorable for so doing than not? The master begins to reconsider the problem. What his mother thinks right must be right. He yields at last, and the samurai becomes his deshi. The same was Kumazawa Banzan, the future financier and administrator of the powerful clan of Okayama, an introducer of many permanent reforms still visible in the land he superintended. Had Toju no other disciple than this man, he would yet be remembered as one of the nation's greatest benefactors. We need a separate essay for the pupil to fully appreciate the magnitude of the work now entrusted to the teacher's hand. How does Providence bring to light, the gems that love the shadows of night!

An Exceptional Visit

One more episode finishes up all that is worth nothing of the outward life of this silent man; and that is worth nothing of the Lord of Okayama, to whom Banzan, now his subject, communicated the grandeur of his master's character. Such a visit was entirely exceptional at that time of rigid class distinctions; and when we remember that Toju was yet an unknown man, and the daimio, one of the greatest in the land, the visit was a condescension of the rarest kind, honorable, alike to him who paid it, as well as to him who called it forth. Contrary to the expectation of the great daimio, however, he found the master and his village wholly unprepared to receive so great a guest. With his large retinues, he proceeded to the master's residence, and found him there explaining the Book of Filiality to several of the village children. When it was announced that the Lord of Okayama was in for the special purpose of seeing him, he sent back word that he would like the guest to wait for him at the house-entrance till the lecture was over. Never before had the daimio received such strange treatment. But there he waitd, his whole retinues with him, while the teaching went on within, as if nothing special was going on outside. The great guest was received with no more ceremony than that due to common humanity. When asked to enter the Lord's service as his master and councillor, the teacher declined by saying that his mission was in his village, and with his mother. The utmost the Lord succeeded in this extraordinary visit was a consent to have his name enrolled among the master's disciples, and a promise to have his eldest son sent to Okayama in his stead. He who was so humble to a poor young man coming for his instruction, was so dignified to a prince coming in all his glory. He certainly was worthy of the name which the nation at large came to confer upon him, the Saint of Omi. He became an object of universal admiration, and many daimios came to him for the special purpose of having his counsels upon the affairs of their dominions.

Before closing this part of his otherwise very uneventful life, our western readers would like to know of the master's relation to his wife, as they seem to judge a man more by this relation than by any other. He was a Confucian and a monogamist of the highest order. In accordance with the injunction of the Chinese sage, he was married at thirty. It so happened, however, that the lady who became his consort was not very remarkable for her physical beauty; and the mother, solicitous of the disrepute his family might suffer, urged upon him remarriage, as such was not uncommon under similar circumstances. But the mildest of sons who would hear to almost anything that his mother wished to have done, was disobedient in this case, for he said, "Even the mother's word is not in force if contrary to heaven's laws. So the lady stayed with him all her life, gave birth to two children, and was one of those typical Japanese wives who shun all honors that their husbands may be honored thereby. It was this spiritual beauty of hers that suggested to him an ideal womanhood as depicted in his brochure entitled "instructions to women." Therein we read: "The relation of man to woman is that of Heaven to Earth. Heaven is strength (virtus), and all things have their origin in it. Earth is receptive. It accepts what heaven makes, and nurtures them. Herein is the harmony between a man and his wife. The former originates, and the latter completes, etc." I believe Christianity itself has no objection against such consideration toward womankind.

The Inward Man

His outward poverty and simplicity were out of all proportion to his inward wealth and variety. He had a large kingdom within of which he was a perfect sovereign. His outward tranquillity was nothing but the natural result of his inward satisfaction. Indeed we may say of him, as was said of another angelic man, that "he was nine parts spirit, and only one part flesh." I wonder whether we with all improved Soteriology and Eschatology are half so happy as this man was.

Only very recently his works were carefully edited and collected by two of his distant disciples, and we have now before us ten good-sized Japanese volumes of his writings, the whole opening up a vista before us of the soul that once was a reality among us, at the time when we might almost suspect of the existence of systematic thought in Japan. The books comprise a short sketch of his life, the reminiscence of his villagers about him, his commentaries upon the Chinese classics, lectures, essays, dialogues, letters, stray-thoughts, table-talks, and poems both Japanese (uta) and Chinese (shi). We can do no more than to introduce our readers to what was in the man.

There were two distinct stages in his intellectual career. The first was when he with his countrymen of the time was brought up in the conservative Chu philosophy, which above all other things, enforced ceaseless examination into one's own self. We can imagine the sensitive youth made doubly sensitive by his constant introspection into the lack and weakness within himself, and all the effects of undue self-examination are plainly visible in his early life and writings. His Notes and Commentaries upon Great Learning, composed in his twenty-first year, was written under this mood. We fear his natural modesty under the pressure of disheartening philosophy would have turned him into a morbid recluse, as it did many souls like him, had not a new hope been reached out to him in the writings of that progressive Chinese, Wang Yang Ming. We have had already some occasion to refer to this remarkable philosopher when we spoke of our great Saigo. I think I am stating a well established fact in Japanese History when I state my own observation that the Chinese culture in the form of Yang-Ming-ism has never produced timid, fearful, conservative and retrogressive people out of us. I believe all thoughtful critics of Confucious now agree that the sage himself was a very progressive man. It was his retrogressive countrymen who construed him in their own light, and made him appear so to the world. But Yang-Ming developed the progressiveness that was in Confucius, and inspired hopes in such as were inclined to understand him in that light. The same helped our own Toju to see the sage in the new light. The Saint of Omi was now a practical man. Here are some of his Yang-Ming-isms:

"Press right on, though thy ways
be dark;
Skies may clear ere thy course
is done."
"Tightly pull, man, thy heart's
string,
Prepare for a resolute march;
A case is known of an arrow,
Piercing through a flinty rock."
"He loves his life who his life forwakes
For ways that no like or higher
know."

Who can make a quiet village-teacher out of these?

We have said he wrote commentaries upon the Chinese Classics. Indeed these form by far the most important part of all his writings. But let not our readers imagine that Toju was a commentator in the ordinary sense of that term. He was a most original man, and his natural modesty alone made him resort to this kind of literature for expressing himself. That he expressed perfect freedom in handling the ancient writings was evident from the words he often repeated to his pupils. "These Discourses of the holy saints of old contain many things in them that are not applicable to the present state of society." So saying, he made an expurgated edition of the same for use in his school. Had he lived today, he would have made a fine subject for a heresy trial!

That he clearly made distinctions between man-made Laws (nomos) and the eternally-existing Truth (logos) is shown by the remarkable saying of his as follows:

(To Be Concluded)

THE COURSE AHEAD

Reasons Behind the Brutality Of the Enemy

With the war in a decisive stage, its impact is being felt harder and harder. The enemy planes are no longer content with raiding our defense structures but are bent upon lashing our mainland. They have sought devastation of our capital on more than one occasion. This, however, we had expected, we have prepared against this day with a thorough understanding of the situation; we saw that in the current hostilities there is no distinction between the battle front and the home front. Whereas in former wars a reasonably clear distinction could be made between combatants and non-combatants, legally as well as ethically, no such thing is possible in the present conflict. Outrageous acts of our enemies bespeak this; they have attacked our mercy ships, killing and further incapacitating our sick and wounded soldiers; and they have deliberately killed our wounded men on the battlefield by running their tanks over them. These cruel deeds of the enemy only point to the savagery of this war, which is getting more sanguinary and aggravated as the days go by.

The display of such brutality may be condoned by the enemy as being due to the inherent character of the current hostilities. These may be summarized under the following four heads:

1. The destructive power of weapons has made astounding strides. New weapons have been added to the old, and these are being continually improved and invented, thereby bringing on ever more destruction. The damage has increased in proportion with the improvement of aircraft. Another instance is seen in the advent of rocket bombs which are phenomenally destructive.

2. The war of today is an all-out conflict in which virtually the entire nation is engaged. In olden times war was considered an honorable occupation of professionals, and there were times when war was regarded a matter of duty for only the military men. Hence a distinction was made to a discernible extent between the combatants and non-combatants. But no such distinction is possible now; not only are the pilots of planes as well as the ground men classed as combatants but even girl students working in factories belong to the same category.

3. This is a war of incompatible ideology. The national ideal and policy of both Japan and her enemies are basically conflicting; the irreconcilability between the former's ethical outlook and the latter's plutocratic materialism indicates this.

4. The Pacific war is for the liberation of the oppressed races. To free the one billion Asiatics from the oppression of the Anglo-Saxons is the aim. There is no gainsaying the fact that our enemies are past-masters in the practice of their wiles: they will not stop short of completely exploiting and enslaving the entire Asiatics. They must give up their superiority complex.

A review of the historical development that has brought us to this pass reminds us that an event may break out from some indirect cause and that later this event will lead to a greater objective.

This is true of the Manchurian Incident which started from the minor Liuchengkow incident in 1931, and which already was impregnated with the cause of the China Affair. The China Affair in turn led to the War of Greater East Asia. This is an historical inevitability which the general run of our people could not comprehend at first.

However, they have now come to realize it; they have also come to see that it was an historical inevitability that led them to this great event; they know now that the war was inevitable as long as the Anglo-Americans were holding on to their megalomaniacal ambition for world domination founded upon their sheer materialism; they knew that they could not stand to see their ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" or universal brotherhood trampled underfoot by their power-crazed enemies.

As has been said, the Manchurian Incident provoked the China Affair and the China Affair led to the War of Greater East Asia. As they recognize their inevitable historical destiny, so must they fully realize the great mission placed on their shoulders. So long as the great ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" is indisputably the principle of Japanese leadership, Japan must offer everything she has for its realization. This is her great and glorious mission.

The spirit of "Hakko Ichiu" is a great mystery to our enemies because they value on the scale of their materialism everything of worth, even their pretended idealistic world outlook which they do not understand as we do. Indeed, the war has become a test stone; it has offered an opportunity to test this spiritual power and world outlook of the respective combatants. Herein lies our whole responsibility to fight on. Rather than the question of victory or defeat, the stake is our existence or obligation as a nation. The war is not merely a conflict of the armed forces but is destined to decide the issue as to who will rise or fall not only of Japan but of all Asia.